FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Treaty Proposed at Stockholm Conference Opening AA 1
Lomeyko Holds News Conference AA 2
Brief Biographies of USSR Geneva Delegates Given AA 3
Chernyshov Views Importance of Geneva Agreement AA 4
U.S. Attitudes to Upcoming Arms Talks Examined AA 5
[Bogachev]
Need to Respect Geneva Accord Stressed AA 6
[Losev]
USSR's Basov Says 'Star Wars' Can Be Matched AA 7
[Paris AFP]
Cosmonaut Views 'Great Danger' of Space Plans AA 8
Space Militarization Dangers Discussed AA 8
[Kharkov]
Vienna Arms Conference Opens; Afanasyev Attends AA 9
[IZVESTIYA 26 Jan]
International Meeting Ends AA 9
Communique Cited AA 11
Soviet Scientist Cited on Vatican Forum AA 11
[IZVESTIYA 27 Jan]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Professor on Nature, Aims of Warsaw Pact BB 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Jan]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. Boycott of Hague Court Suit Viewed CC 1
[Nikolayev]
Multinational Disarmament Forum Held in Delhi CC 1
Press Conference Held CC 1
Arms Talks Welcomed CC 2
Chekonin Commentary CC 2
TASS Reports on Work of IAEA Committee CC 4
Swiss Paper Cited on U.S.-PRC Relationship CC 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Jan]
Plans for Alternate Youth Conference Protested CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Moscow TV Reports Return of Discovery Shuttle [Seyful-Mulyukov] A 1
Pentagon To Add Emphasis to Shuttle Program A 1
Commission Set Up To Consider Chemical Weapons A 2
Anti-Soviet 'Fabrications' Boost Arms Funding [Chernov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 3, 11 Jan] A 2
USSR Employment, U.S. Unemployment Contrasted [Prokhorov] A 3
Alleged CIA Links With Former Nazis Criticized [Pashko] A 4

SOUTH ASIA

Afghans 'Forcibly Detained' by Pakistanis [IZVESTIYA 26 Jan] D 1
Pakistan-U.S. Cooperation on Afghanistan Viewed D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

CPSU's Grishin Opens Budapest Festival in Moscow [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 22 Jan] F 1
Soviet-Romanian Consultations Held in Moscow [IZVESTIYA 27 Jan] F 5
USSR-GDR Friendship Groups Sign Protocol [IZVESTIYA 27 Jan] F 6
USSR-Bulgarian Cooperation Protocol Signed F 6
Briefs: Amity Ties With Poland; Power to Romania F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S., NATO Pressure on Netherlands Viewed [Shirokov] G 1
NATO Holds Theoretical Meeting in Copenhagen [Kuzar] G 1
Hernu Cited on French Nuclear Capability G 2
French Businessmen Visit Moscow; To Hold Talks G 3
French Interest in New Caledonia Questioned [Tumanov] G 3
FRG Revanchism Continues Under 'Camouflage' G 4
Irish Trade Union Delegation Visits USSR G 5
Joint Communique Issued G 5
U.S. Pressure on British Unions Viewed G 6
Turkish Delegation Concludes Talks in Moscow G 7
Merchant Marine Minister Leaves for Greece G 7
Shoe Factory Contract Signed With Italian Firm [PRAVDA 24 Jan] G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Attacks on Israeli Troops in Lebanon Reported H 1
Talks on Israeli Pullout From Lebanon Resume H 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Aid to S. Africa Seen Hurting E. Africa J 1
U.S. Waging War Against African Trade Unions J 2
Ethiopian Famine Relief Effort Described J 2
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 23 Jan]
U.S. 'Taking Advantage' of Ethiopian Famine J 3
[Tanov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

IZVESTIYA Hits Reagan Remarks on Nicaragua K 1
[26 Jan]
Ortega Calls for U.S.-Nicaragua Talks To Resume K 1
U.S. Actions 'Exacerbate' C. America Situation K 2
[Tuchnin in IZVESTIYA 24 Jan]
U.S. Tank Participation in 'Big Pine-3' Noted K 3
Gan Views U.S. 'Democracy' in C. America K 3
Supreme Soviet Greets Brazilian President-Elect K 4
[IZVESTIYA 27 Jan]
Mashkin on U.S. Psychological War Against Cuba K 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

FRG Paper Reports on Chernenko's Poor Health R 1
[Hamburg BILD 29 Jan]
Chernenko, Aliyev Sign Test Pilot's Obituary R 1
[PRAVDA 25 Jan]
Chernenko, Menteshashvili Sign Award Decree R 1
[IZVESTIYA 29 Jan]
New Estonian Construction Minister Appointed R 1
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 20 Dec]
New Tashkent Obkom First Secretary Elected R 2
New Uzbek Foreign Tourism Chief Appointed R 2
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 21 Dec]
Uzbek Communications, Cinematography Heads Named R 2
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 6 Jan]
Briefs: Penza Obkom Chief Awarded R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Carries 1984 Economic Performance Data S 1
[26 Jan]
IZVESTIYA Article on 1984 Industry Performance S 17
[Sukhachevskiy, 27 Jan]
Academician on Productivity-Wages Relationship S 18
[Rusanov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 24 Jan]

TREATY PROPOSED AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE OPENING

LD291152 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Stockholm January 29 TASS -- A regular session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe began here today.

Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy, the leader of the delegation of the Soviet Union, made a speech at the session emphasizing that the most important thing now is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to preserve peace. The reaching of the understanding in Geneva on the holding of Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms is a step towards improvement of the international situation. This also creates a more favourable atmosphere for the productive work of the Stockholm forum.

The formation of two working groups at the end of the conference's previous session, in which the Soviet proposals on the simultaneous consideration of political and military confidence-building measures found reflection, makes it possible to start practical talks in Stockholm. If the United States and other NATO countries in practice, not in words, show readiness for honest and equal talks, the conference may without wasting time start an in-depth study of the items which are on its aganda.

As far as the Soviet Union and other Warsaw-treaty countries are concerned, the Soviet representative stated, they are ready for a constructive conduct of affairs in Stockholm. The proposals which they have put forward are aimed at basically changing the situation in the European Continent for the better, and cover a broad spectrum of important problems -- from not being the first to use nuclear weapons to notifications about large-scale exercises and troop movements.

In order to direct the conference's work into the channel of businesslike discussion from the very first day, the Soviet delegation tabled a working document, "Basic Provisions of the Treaty on Mutual Non-Use of Military Force and on Maintenance of Relations of Peace."

Central to the proposed treaty, to which all the 35 states represented at the conference could be parties, is the pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear, or conventional armaments and, therefore, not to use military force against one another altogether.

This pledge, the document says, would mean that its participants

-- would refrain from any use of military force, incompatible with the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter, against other participating state, especially from invasion or attack against its territory;

-- would not threaten the safety of international sea, air and outer space lanes crossing areas which are not within anyone's national jurisdiction.

It would also be stipulated that they would not use force against third countries, with which they maintain bilateral allied relations, or against non-aligned or neutral states.

The parties to the treaty would undertake efforts to prevent the race of space armaments, terminate the race of both nuclear and conventional weapons, restrict and reduce armaments and achieve disarmament on the basis of the principle of the equality of rights, balance and reciprocity, equal respect for security interests.

The parties to the treaty would cooperate in enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in implementing its tasks, stipulated by its Charter, for a peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflict situation, suppressing acts of aggression and averting the threat to international peace and security. In case of the emergence of the threat of war and the use of military force, they would hold urgent consultations, make inquiries and provide one another with necessary information. At the same time, the treaty would not restrict their inalienable right to individual and collective defence in accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. The treaty would be open for all other states, and would enter into force after all members of the Warsaw treaty and the North Atlantic alliance joined it.

The first comments show that the Soviet proposal evoked broad response at the conference.

Lomeyko Holds News Conference

LD291313 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS -- Today, on January 29, 1985 the head of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, and Disarmament in Europe Ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy submitted for consideration of the participants in the conference a new important document -- "The Basic Provisions of the Treaty on Mutual Non-Use of Military Force and Maintenance of the Relations of Peace."

As was reported at a press conference in Moscow by head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko, the substance of the Soviet stand is not just to reiterate once again the principle of the non-use of force, as it was recorded in the U.N. Charter or in the Helsinki Final Act, but to develop and concretise that principle, to make it most binding, and to make renunciation of the use of force a law of international life.

The key provision of the treaty, of which the main points were set forth in the document submitted by the Soviet delegation, would be an obligation by the parties to the treaty not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other and, hence, not to use military force at all, Lomeyko said.

A concretisation of this provision would mean specifically that parties to the treaty:

Would refrain from any use of military force, inconsistent with the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter, against another party to the treaty, which, of course, would not limit the inalienable right of parties to the treaty to individual and collective defence under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter;

under provisions of the treaty parties to it would not threaten the security of sea, air and space communications passing through areas not covered by any national jurisdiction;

their obligation not to use military force would cover the territories of all parties to the treaty, as well as their military and civilian personnel, naval, air and space craft and other facilities belonging to them, wherever situated;

the treaty would envisage an obligation by the parties to it not to use force against third countries; the treaty would be open for participation in it by all other states who would so desire;

the treaty would envisage an obligation by its parties to consider jointly and individually practical measures aimed at preventing the risk of a surprise attack;

the treaty would envisage urgent consultations between the parties to it in the event of the emergence of a risk of war and the use of military force; they could make inquiries and provide necessary information;

parties to the treaty would cooperate in enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling in accordance with its charter, the tasks of peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflict situations, suppressing acts of aggression, removing the threat to international peace and security;

parties to the treaty would make efforts to prevent a space arms race, to stop both the nuclear and conventional arms race, to limit and reduce armaments and to achieve disarmament on the basis of the principle of equal rights, balance and reciprocity, equal respect for the interests of security.

The Soviet side is sure that there is a possibility for achieving progress in Stockholm. What is necessary for this is that none of the conference participants should try to secure unilateral military advantages and that all sides should display readiness to take such steps as would actually help strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

Lomeyko said that the Soviet delegation went to Stockholm with the intention to continue exerting vigorous efforts in order to attain positive results that would help improve the political climate in Europe, lessen military confrontation there, remove the threat of war. We in the Soviet Union are firmly confident that major steps towards attaining that goal would primarily be an obligation by all nuclear powers, participating in the conference, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and conclusion of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of the relations of peace.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF USSR GENEVA DELEGATES GIVEN

LD291006 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS -- Follow brief biographical data on the members of the Soviet delegation for the USSR-USA talks on nuclear and space arms. The talks are to begin in Geneva on March 12.

The Leader of the Delegation

Ambassador Viktor Karpov was born on October 9, 1928. In 1951 he graduated from the Moscow State Institute for International Relations. From 1951 he engaged in scientific work. From 1955 -- a staff member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1962 to 1966 worked with the USSR Embassy in the USA.

Participated in the Soviet-U.S. SALT-1 and SALT-2 talks. In 1978 he headed the USSR delegation at the SALT-2 talks. In 1982-1983 he headed the USSR delegation at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

He has a degree of candidate of science (law). He is married and has a daughter.

Member of the Delegation

Ambassador Yuliy Kvitsinsky was born on September 28, 1936. He graduated from the Moscow State Institute for International Relations in 1959 and since then is a staff member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

From 1959 to 1965 he worked with the USSR Embassy in the GDR and in 1978-1981 with the Soviet Embassy in the FRG.

He took part in the quadri-partite talks on West Berlin as well as in the Vienna negotiations. In 1981-1983 he headed the USSR delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

He has a degree of candidate of science (law). He is married and has two children.

Member of the Delegation

Ambassador Aleksey Obukhov was born on November 12, 1937. After graduating from the Moscow State Institute for International Relations in 1961, he engaged in scientific work. He has been on the staff of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1965. In 1965-1966 he worked in the USSR Embassy in Thailand.

He participated in the Soviet-U.S. SALT-1 and SALT-2 talks as well as in the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

He has a degree of candidate of science (history). He is married and has two children.

CHERNYSHOV VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF GENEVA AGREEMENT

LD281715 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 28 Jan 85

["Geneva Agreement Must Be Observed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshov

The peace public of all countries met with satisfaction the agreement between the USSR and the USA on the headline for the opening of the talks on space and nuclear arms. It is noted that no matter how difficult and prolonged the talks might be, it should not be allowed that the talks fail to achieve success for the arms race has now assumed too alarming scopes.

Special concern is caused in this connection by the thesis advanced by U.S. officials that consolidating agreement in one or two spheres at the future talks must not necessarily depend on agreement in the third sphere. A spokesman for the White House stated this outright at a press conference on January 27. If this statement is compared with numerous assertions os the U.S. leadership, including President Reagan, about the intention to continue research and developments in the sphere of large-scale anti-missile defense system with elements of space basing, the question arises if Washington is really going to observe the Geneva agreement. For it was clearly determined at the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz that all problems pertaining to space and nuclear arms will be considered and decided in inter-relation.

The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that without simultaneous, inter-related agreement on all the three directions -- space arms, strategic nuclear arms and intermediate nuclear arms there can be no advanced toward the aim of the talks agreed upon in Geneva. This is not merely a "specific feature of the Soviet stand", the way they in Washington now try to present the matter. Rigid inter-relation of all the three spheres is the objective reality.

Indeed, how can two sides be agreeing on the reduction of nuclear arsenals on earth and on seas and oceans if one of them is intensively developing space arms? Even with the balance of offensive armaments the overall correlation of the forces of the sides might be tipped any moment through the deployment of space arms.

Quite logically, the other side, caring for the maintenance of its security, would have in reply to reinforce its strategic potential either by direct build-up of its offensive forces, or by supplementing them with defensive weapons system. Consequently, instead of arms reduction such a situation would lead to the unrestricted arms race, with its being spread to a new sphere, outer space.

It would be useful to point out to Washington officials once again that early in the seventies it was not only the Soviet Union but also the United States that came to clear realization that in conditions of the parity in strategic offensive arms, the achievements of an additional defensive potential by one of the sides would be tantamount to its getting the potential of a first strike, an element of the course at achieving the military superiority.

Why is it that certain U.S. circles now to try to ignore this intransient, objective link between offensive and defensive systems? Is this not for the reason that somebody wishes to use the coming Soviet-American talks as a smokescreen to lull the public and to try behind the smokescreen to ensure the strategic superiority for the United States?

History shows that such calculations are groundless and that this illusory aim cannot be achieved. The Soviet Union will not allow anyone to threaten its security. It is firmly convinced that the only alternative to the widening of the scopes of the arms race and its spread to space is the holding of honest talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, the observance of agreement reached in Geneva. Strategic arms reduction should not be viewed apart from outer space. When establishing agreement on the question of preventing the arms race in space, the USSR, as Andrey Gromyko noted in a conversation with political observers, is prepared not only to consider the problems of nuclear arms reduction but also to reduce them drastically. Such an approach alone would serve the interests not only of the USSR and the USA but also of entire humanity.

U.S. ATTITUDES TO UPCOMING ARMS TALKS EXAMINED

LD282051 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 28 Jan 85

["What Are the U.S. Objectives in the Forthcoming Negotiations?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The authors of the article "Defense in Space Is Not 'Star Wars'" published in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE Sunday [27 January] maintain that in the nuclear age stability can be ensured by efforts in any of the opposite directions, that is, not only through negotiations on nuclear arms limitation and reduction but also through a buildup of such mass annihilation systems.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Robert Jastrow and Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming negotiations in Geneva who defend the so-called "strategic defense initiative" of President Reagan unequivocally and openly put forward the idea that because of the "complexity of arriving at effectual arms control agreements" the United States should follow the strategy which combines an anti-missile defense with an offensive capability. In other words, the authors of the article come up with the same old slogan toward stability through a buildup of U.S. nuclear arms.

On the eve of the new Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation, maintains that progress toward agreement requires a "much more felicitous political climate than currently exists". A legitimate question prompts itself: What are the U.S. Administration's objectives in the new negotiations if the recently appointed head of the U.S. delegation does not believe it possible to arrive at mutually acceptable agreements during these negotiations and considers that the best means for "maintaining stability" is to whip up the arms race, including in outer space?

To justify U.S. policy of building up nuclear and space weapons, the authors of the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE use the old line of arguments based on the "double standard" in evaluating actions of the USSR on the one hand, and those of the United States on the other. The Soviet Union, they maintain, is an adherent of the first nuclear strike concept, while the U.S.A. (which is reluctant to follow the Soviet example and assume an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons) is, it turns out, "not deploying first strike counterforce weapons to make such a strike by us feasible".

The authors of the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE shyly admit that "the above is not an attractive option to those who place all their eggs in the arms-control basket" and declare that the purpose of their article is primarily to prove that the United States "should not trade the strategic defense system" in the forthcoming negotiations.

Any negotiations are a patient search for mutually acceptable decisions. Negotiations on curbing the race in nuclear and space arms is a search for options the realization of which does not prejudice the security of either side.

The authors of the article about "star wars," above all, the head of the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming talks should remember that the joint Soviet-U.S. statement issued after the Geneva meeting stresses the need of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability.

Washington's departure from the agreed objectives of the negotiations would call into question the sincerity of U.S. Administration's statements concerning its striving to banish nuclear weapons from the life of mankind.

NEED TO RESPECT GENEVA ACCORD STRESSED

LD290023 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed that talks on nuclear and space weapons will begin in Geneva on 12 March. Our commentary is by Sergey Losev:

The joint statement that concluded the recent Geneva meeting of Foreign Minister Gromyko and State Secretary Shultz says clearly that the purpose of the coming Soviet-American negotiations will be to reach effective agreements designed to prevent an arms race in space and stop the arms race on earth, also to restrict and reduce nuclear weapons and to build up strategic stability.

The two sides agreed that the subject of the talks would be a whole range of problems covering space weapons and long-distance and medium-range nuclear weapons, and all these problems would be discussed and adjusted [as heard] as interrelated.

The Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party has stressed that there must be strict observance of the agreements on all this if there is to be real progress towards stopping the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons. Immediately after the Gromyko-Shultz meeting the state secretary assured the Soviet foreign minister in writing that the United States Government intended to abide by what had been agreed in Geneva, and soon President Reagan reaffirmed this.

In view of all this there is reason to wonder why some administration officials have been putting their own interpretations on the agreement. A White House spokesman told newsmen on Saturday the 26th that, in the administration's opinion, if agreement is reached in one or two areas it should be consolidated, which prompted the WASHINGTON POST to remark that the attitude of the United States is that agreement in one area must not necessarily be made dependent on agreements in another area. But what was agreed in Geneva is quite different -- it was agreed that all problems will be discussed and adjusted as interrelated.

Claims that the United States' plan for a space-based antimissile defense system is a plan for defense have the one purpose of misleading the public. Many distinguished experts, both inside and outside the United States, agree that the Pentagon hopes with its would-be space shield to get a chance to deliver a nuclear first strike to the Soviet Union and prevent the Soviet Union from retaliating. The same aggressive strategy is behind the United States' build-up of such offensive nuclear weapons as the MX's, the Midgetmen, the Trident II's, the Pershing II's, and more than 12,000 cruise missiles of all (?base and mode).

Essentially, the fathers of the star wars program are asking to undermine the treaty signed in 1972 limiting antimissile defense systems. But unless this treaty is preserved and space weapons are banned there is no point in holding talks on nuclear weapons. Action on the star wars program would force the Soviet Union not to reduce but to build up its strategic nuclear weapons so as to be able in any conditions to prevent the Pentagon from getting away with a first strike.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko warned in his recent TV appearance that if the United States violates the agreement reached at Geneva concerning the need to prevent an arms race in space there will be very serious consequences. There is no middle road in this matter. Either space will be given serious consideration and no arms race will be allowed there, weapons will be kept out of space, or there will be an arms race.

USSR'S BASOV SAYS 'STAR WARS' CAN BE MATCHED

NC282025 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Madrid, Jan 28 (AFP) -- Nobel prize winning Soviet physicist Nikolay Basov said today that Moscow would have no technological difficulty in matching the U.S. "star wars" programme.

Mr Basov, here to receive an honorary doctorate at Madrid's Polytechnical University, is a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and a recipient of the Order of Lenin. He said the Soviet Union had not begun development of space weapons but would have "no scientific problems in developing lasers capable of intercepting missiles in space."

Mr Basov is director of the Lebedev Institute in Moscow, the Soviet Union's largest centre for research into lasers and nuclear fusion.

He said that the Soviet Government regarded peace and an improvement in relations with the United States as "one of its most important tasks."

COSMONAUT VIEWS 'GREAT DANGER' OF SPACE PLANS

LD281615 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- The launching of the United States "Discovery" spaceship with a military programme of work cannot but be a source of concern, a TASS correspondent was told by Soviet cosmonaut Nikolay Rukavishnikov.

Recalling that the Pentagon's military programme presupposes the placing in orbit of satellites from multiple-use spaceships, Rukavishnikov said: "We specialists in the field of outer space flights know too well how our earth is vulnerable and defenceless to an attack from outer space. The bomber satellites, which the United States wishes to create, will be, as it were, "suspended" nuclear bombs. As soon as the threat, from which such a bomb hangs, is cut, a catastrophe will become inevitable. In other words, as soon as the necessary command is transmitted by radio on board the satellite, as it will speedily deliver its death-bringing caro to the pre-set aim. [sentence as received]

As an expert I am convinced that under these conditions there is a great danger of an unintentional, i.e. accidental, nuclear conflict, Rukavishnikov pointed out. As a result of various types of technical troubles, which periodically occur in the practices of space flights, a satellite with nuclear weapons on board may cease obeying the orders from the earth. This may result in an unsanctioned nuclear explosion. Such an explosion is surely to be mistaken for a nuclear attack and invite retaliatory measures.

It is even hard to imageine what will be the price of militarization of outer space. Tens, hundreds of thousands of the best experts, scientists, workers, the best minds of the world will have to be assigned to carry out that difficult technical tasks, these experts will be forced to work for the destruction of their own kind and, paradoxically, for the destruction of their own selves.

There is only one way out -- to prevent the militarization of outer space, as is proposed by the Soviet Union.

SPACE MILITARIZATION DANGERS DISCUSSED

LD281535 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 28 Jan 85

["Not To Allow the Militarization of Space" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The flight of the U.S. reusable spaceship Discovery, which ended on Sunday, was surrounded by a cloak of secrecy. This is explained by the fact that it, as CBS TV noted, was fully subjected to the fulfillment of the Pentagon's tasks. To put it another way, it was tied up in the most direct way with Washington's plans to use space for military aims.

Allocations for the Pentagon's space programs similar to the one carried out by Discovery, this year exceed $12 billion. That is over two times more than the NASA budget for space research carried out following the line of this agency.

The White House is striving to represent the officially declared initiative in the field of strategic defense "as a program of creating a defensive shield," with which, they say, one can fence oneself off from strategic missiles.

But experts, including the compilers of the book "Lies and Star Wars," which came out recently in the United States, point out with authority that the creation of a large-scale antimissile system with elements based in space is an important component of the "first strike potential." Not by chance, the plans for the creation of this system are closely linked with the buildup of such offensive-weapon types as the MX and Trident II missiles.

A revised "combat manual" for the U.S. Air Force, about which THE WASHINGTON POST reported, stresses that space "opens up unlimited opportunities for carrying out military actions."

As a sort of "loophole" for implementing the star wars program, Washington is trying to make use of the thesis of the need to carry out research work in this field. The Pentagon also intends to draw America's closest allies into participation in this work.

USSR Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko in his conversation with political observers showed the full bankruptcy of this U.S. position. Indeed, why carry out research when there is this accord that the matter should be moving toward the destruction of nuclear weapons. And who can guarantee that on completion of the "research", they will not go over to the deployment of these armaments.

The overwhelming majority of people everywhere understands what a deadly danger threatens the world if space becomes yet another, to wit even more ominous, arena of nuclear missile confrontation. The USSR position on this issue is perfectly clear: Any weapons based in space aimed at targets on land, at sea, and in the atmosphere must be categorically banned. If one is to strive to remove the threat of war, for a stable peace, then what is needed is that the arms race does not begin in space and ends on earth.

VIENNA ARMS CONFERENCE OPENS; AFANASYEV ATTENDS

PM281157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov report: "For the Sake of Disarmament and Security"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- The Third World Conference and Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Detente has opened here. Taking part in the forum are representatives of various currents in social and philosophical thought, many political parties, mass nongovernmental organizations, and women's, youth, and antiwar movements.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Academician V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of the newspaper PRAVDA.

International Meeting Ends

LD281746 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Vienna January 28 TASS -- The third international conference-dialogue on problems of detente and disarmament has closed in the Austrian capital today. It was attended by more than 450 representatives of the public from 72 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Austrialia, as well as the United Nations Organization and 25 governmental organizations.

The debate has shown that with the whole difference in the evaluation of the present-day international situation by representatives of anti-war movements in different countries, all of them are unanimous as regards the main vital requirements -- non-militarization of outer space, putting an end to the deployment of the United States first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe, a freeze on the nuclear arsenals, creation of non-nuclear zones and renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

The appeal addressed to all peace forces on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over German nazism and Japanese militarism points out that fifty million people were killed in the Second World War, which also involved enormous material damage. The entire mankind, which is faced today with the growing threat of nuclear war, should learn the necessary lessons from the events of those years. One of the main lessons is that the peoples and states, despite the difference in their social systems, should resolve international disputes through cooperation on the basis of equality and only through peaceful means. The nuclear age demands that the security of the peoples and states should be steadfastly guaranteed through peaceful means, and that disarmament should become a reality.

The appeal stresses that the statements by a major power about its intentions to "ensure military superiority" and its plans of a "limited or protracted" nuclear war threaten a nuclear catastrophe to mankind. That is precisely why all peace forces should use all measures and actions in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory for explaining the principles of international law placed on record in the U.N. Charter. It shall not be forgotten that the Soviet Union, which lost the lives of 20 millions of its citizens, bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism.

The appeal points out that putting an end to the arms race is the first step to disarmament and security of all peoples. It is only on this basis that it is possible to ensure the success of the talks between the USSR and the USA on outer space and nuclear weapons and lead things to complete and universal scrapping of nuclear weapons.

The message addressed to Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary-general, expresses full support for the noble activities of the United Nations Organization directed at putting an end to the nuclear weapons race and eliminating the threat of a universal nuclear catastrophe. The results of the recent 39th U.N. General Assembly session have shown that an overwhelming majority of states realize the need for practical measures leading to the elimination of the threat hanging over all of us, to a safer world.

The resolution of the United Nations Organization on the prevention of the weapons race in outer space is a document of paramount significance, the participants in the conference point out. The accords reached in Geneva between Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister for foreign affairs, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, on the subject and aims of the upcoming Soviet-American talks on questions of outer space and nuclear weapons, which will be examined in a package, are a positive step. It is necessary to make everything possible in order to mobilize the world public opinion to struggle for preventing the militarization of outer space, for reducing the strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons, with sights set on their total scrapping.

The delegates to the conference welcomed the decision of the U.N. General Assembly announcing May 8 and 9 this year the days of the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism in the Second World War.

Communique Cited

LD281645 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Vienna January 28 TASS -- The kevnote of the Third International Conference-Dialogue on the Problems of Disarmament and Detente has been the idea of strengthening the unity of the peace forces and their joint actions to prevent nuclear war in the spirit of international detente, for peace and justice all over the world, the communique of the meeting stressed.

As is pointed out in the document issued here today, the conference covered a wide range of issues of paramount significance for all people of the world. The participants in the meeting have unanimously declared for stepping up common actions directed at mobilizing the public opinion, for contributing to the speediest success at the upcoming new Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

SOVIET SCIENTIST CITED ON VATICAN FORUM

PM281453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Paklin report under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Scientists for Peace in Space"]

[Text] Rome -- An international meeting of scientists devoted to problems of preventing an arms race in space has ended at the Vatican Academy of Sciences. Prominent scientists from 10 countries, including the USSR and the United States, took part. Here is what Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, head of the Soviet delegation and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute, told your correspondent about the substance of the problems touched on at the meeting:

"The problem of preventing an arms race in space is really the key problem of today. This is because the appearance of weapons there would inevitably spur on the arms race on earth, destabilize the situation, and lead to the stepping up of the threat of nuclear war. Our meeting took place in an atmosphere of frankness. The exchange of opinions was open, and at times different viewpoints were expressed. But all the participants in the meeting were united by their common concern at the possibility of the arms race being taken into space. The scientists voiced the opinion that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting will lessen the threat of nuclear conflict and open up new prospects for curbing the arms race and limiting nuclear weapons. I am sure that this meeting will meet with a wide response in international public opinion."

PROFESSOR ON NATURE, AIMS OF WARSAW PACT

PM281409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Major General M. Monin: "Guarding Peace and Socialism; On the 30th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact" -- first two paragra-paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] On 14 May 1985 it will be the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact: a voluntary alliance of a number of European socialist states that embodies the Leninist ideas of proletarian internationalism and collective defense of the peoples' revolutionary gains. The Warsaw Pact Organization is a harmonious defensive system of equal fraternal countries opposing the forces of reaction, aggression, and war and reliably guaranteeing the peoples' security and the interests of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Today we begin publication of a series of articles devoted to the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

Almost 30 years separate us from the time when, on 14 May 1955, the military-political defensive alliance of the socialist community countries in Europe, the Warsaw Pact Organization, emerged and took up a firm place in the world arena. Since then it has been a reliable guard of the revolutionary gains of the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist countries. Its influence on the course of social processes is not limited to the bounds of world socialism but goes far beyond its framework. For the Warsaw Pact Organization in contemporary conditions plays the irreplaceable role of a stabilizing factor for universal peace and the peoples' security. The very existence of a military-political alliance among the socialist countries deters the most extremist circles of imperialism from driving mankind, contrary to reason, into a destructive nuclear missile war.

The fact that the USSR and other European countries created a defensive alliance by no means implies that the Communists are champions of the existence of military blocs. The signing of the Warsaw Pact on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance was a measure forced on the fraternal countries, a countermeasure to international imperialism's military preparations and the creation in 1949 of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc (NATO). This bloc was a new "holy alliance" of the West's most reactionary forces targeted against the increased forces of peace, democracy, and socialism and aimed at smashing them.

With the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty the Pentagon's preparations for a military attack on the USSR and its socialist friends were made taking account of the existence of the imperialist military coalition.

In Europe, where thereis a direct line of contiguity between the NATO countries and the European socialist countries, an extremely dangerous situation took shape in the mid-1950's. With the utmost assistance of the United States, Britain, and France, there was an accelerated revival of West Germany's military forces, and in 1955 it became a member of the North Atlantic bloc. Here, all protests by the USSR and its allies and their warnings of serious danger for the fate of Europe in this connection were blatantly ignored.

It must be stressed that, with the inclusion in the NATO bloc of the FRG, where German militarism was increasing its forces, there was a perceptible increase in that military bloc's aggressiveness and in its danger for peace in Europe and for the revolutionary gains of the fraternal socialist countries.

In these conditions the European socialist countries were forced to take important measures to ensure their security.

With the signing of the Warsaw Pact a multilateral military-political alliance, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, emerged for the first time in history. Genuine brotherhood, complete trust in each other, and a sincere desire to resolve all defense and foreign policy tasks together by coordinating the interests of all and each country individually are typical features of the Warsaw Pact Organization as a military-political alliance of a new type.

The Warsaw Pact Organization is defensive in character. It does not pursue the aim of attacking any state or group of states and, consequently, does not threaten the independence of other countries. Aggression has always been alien to socialism. By creating their own military-political alliance and by strengthening the collective defense of socialism, the Warsaw Pact states are striving simply to ensure the firm defense of their independence, guard the peaceful labor of their peoples, and guarantee the inviolability of state borders.

Unlike NATO,whose entire activity is subordinate to the elaboration of ever new military plans, the Warsaw Pact Organization originated and exists as the repository and defender of universal peace and the peoples' security. History has never before known such a military-political alliance that so invariably and firmly advocates the creation of a healthy political climate in the world free from the threatening clouds of a destructive nuclear missile war. All the decisions, made on a coordinated basis by the Political Consultative Committee, the Defense Ministers Committee, and the Foreign Ministers Committee, are imbued with the desire to defend peace, prevent the unleashing of world war by the imperialists, and foil the plans of the enemies of the peoples' freedom and independence.

The Warsaw Pact states believe that the fundamental question of our day is to halt the arms race and make the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Everything must be done to reduce military confrontation and move international relations back into the channel of detente and equitable mutually advantageous cooperation among states before it is too late.

There are opportunities to change the situation for the better. To do this it is necessary to switch to a policy of realism and businesslike cooperation in resolving the tasks facing the peoples of Europe and other coutinents. What is needed is serious and equitable dialogue between states with different social systems and talks in which the sides recognize the high responsibility incumbent on them and strive for positive results. As for the Warsaw Pact states, they are preapred for such talks and press for them to be held for the achievement of accords based on the principle of equality and identical security.

At the same time, the Warsaw Pact states stress that they do not seek military superiority, but nor will they permit military superiority to be attained over themselves. They advocate ensuring a balance of forces at the lowest possible level.

They welcome the accord reached by the Soviet Union and the United States on holding talks on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons and attach great significance to it.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade A.A. Gromyko noted in conversation with political observers "addresses the Western countries and the United States in its own name and in the name of its allies. We have a unified principled policy. This lends our policy strength. We discuss these questions periodically at conferences of the Political Consultative Committee and other Warsaw Pact organs. It is a joint policy. We speak, for ourselves and for them, and we believe that their security interests must be protected just as completely as the Soviet Union's security interests."

It is the Warsaw Pact countries that jointly put forward important initiatives for preserving and maintaining lasting peace such as the creation of an all-European system of collective security as a real alternative to the dangerous military confrontation between the capitalist and socialist countries in Europe that NATO strives to maintain; the simultaneous disbandment of the North Atlantic bloc and the Warsaw Pact Organization and their replacement with a system of European security; the liquidation of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from other people's territory; and the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe.

The Warsaw Pact states have also put forward proposals on ridding Europe of chemical weapons, not increasing and even reducing military spending, concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force, and the maintenance of peaceful relations. Today, Comrade K.U. Chernenko has said, "It is difficult to name an important problem for strengthening peace on which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have not made specific realistic proposals in recent years. Our countries' initiatives enjoy increasingly wide support from other states."

The socialist countries' military-political alliance is also unique in the sense that there is no other alliance that has as its aim concern for the fate of all the world's peoples. By barring the way to war the Warsaw Pact Organization is an obstacle to the monstrous plans of imperialism, which is ready to incinerate all the gains of human civilization in the flames of a nuclear missile war. The Warsaw Pact countries have placed their weight and authority in the world and their defense might at the service of all the most progressive and valuable things accumulated by mankind through the centuries.

The wise and far-sighted policy of the CPSU and the Marxist-Leninist parties of the other member-countries is embodied in the Warsaw Pact Organization. The military-political alliance of fraternal socialist countries is a great gain for all the forces of socialism, democracy, and peace and for almost 30 years has reliably served them in their struggle against the forces of international imperialist reaction and for peace and the prevention of a world nuclear missile war.

U.S. BOYCOTT OF HAGUE COURT SUIT VIEWED

LD260345 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Lev Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] The spokesman for the International Court of Justice at The Hague, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, has said that despite the Reagan administration's boycott the Court will consider Nicaragua's suit and render an appropriate judgment on it. Comments by Lev Nikolayev.

[Nikolayev] So the court will try the case without United States participation. Washington's boycott is intended not to disrupt the trial, which is impossible, but to disavow in advance the judgment, which will probably be a verdict of guilty for the United States. Representative Michael Barnes, heading the subcommittee for Western Hemisphere Affairs of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, has said it is a shame that the Reagan administration has so little faith in its policy that it doesn't dare to defend it. But it is not only lack of faith or self-confidence. Washington has chosen a certain pattern of behavior for situations where its policy of using strength against other nations violates international law. In those situations the White House simply denounces the International Court of Justice and international law in general.

The State Department has said that the United States will not be a party to such cases in the future. But here is one relevant question: How about the international organizations of which the United States is a member? The International Court of Justice, for instance, was established in 1945 with America's consent and approval. Washington even applied to the court when American diplomats were held captive in Iran. But now that an action has been brought in against the United States itself, Washington revolts against the court, just as it did againt UNESCO a short time ago. When the voting procedure ensured United States domination over the United Nations and UNESCO, everything was all right; but with new members admitted and the correlation of strength altered, Washington now calls the United Nations an anti-American club and UNESCO all but a subversive organization.

Well, UNESCO deals with culture, information, and economic relations, so the White House had ample opportunity to invent any pretext of why it didn't like this or that; but the court is altogether different. It operates in accordance with a statute and deals with laws. Still the State Department accuses the International Court of Justice, though indirectly, of being politicized against the interests of Western democracies -- in other words, against the United States. So the rules that Washington approved for decades have now been declared anti-American. But we would put it the other way around: It's not that the International Court of Justice or UNESCO have taken an anti-American stand. The fact is that in its policy the White House is stepping outside the international law.

MULTINATIONAL DISARMAMENT FORUM HELD IN DELHI

Press Conference Held

LD281949 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 28 TASS -- The heads of state and government of six countries, who ended a one-day meeting on nuclear disarmament in the Indian capital, held a joint press conference here today. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece, President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado of Mexico, President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania and Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden answered numerous questions put by foreign and Indian journalists.

Rajiv Gandhi made a brief statement before the press conference. He said that the discussion of the issues on the meeting's agenda had gone smoothly, without any disagreements. It had demonstrated the full identity of the views held by the attendees and showed that they all were united by a shared desire to strengthen peace.

Rajiv Gandhi disclosed the steps the six countries are going to take to convey the contents of the declaration adopted at the New Delhi meeting to the nuclear powers and other states.

Answering a question of why the attendees had paid so much attention to the problem of the militarization of outer space and warned that it would increase the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, Rajiv Gandhi said that few people believed that assurances made by the authors of plans to develop a space weapons system that it would only serve the interests of ensuring national security. Such arguments had been heard also before when work had been under way to develop submarines armed with nuclear weapons, cruise missiles and other newest kinds of weaponry. But each time that had only escalated the arms race and increased the war danger even further. The sole right way to advance towards security was by enforcing disarmament and eliminating nuclear and other weapons.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said in an answer to a question about his country's attitude to the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans that Greece stood firmly for a complete removal of nuclear weapons from its territory. Those weapons had been deployed there many years ago by the United States, and without any legislative endorsement by the parliament at that. They were under the control of the United States, not Greece. Andreas Papandreou said he had notified the U.S. Administration that if it did not take steps to remove nuclear weapons from the territory of Greece, the latter would take independent steps.

The participants in the meeting answered also other questions.

Arms Talks Welcomed

LD281522 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 28 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin:

The heads of state and government from six nations, during their meeting in New Delhi sponsored by India, have appealed to peoples, parliaments and governments to adopt all necessary measures for the earliest termination of the nuclear arms race, reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear arsenals and removal of the threat of nuclear war. The leaders of India, Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden, in a joint declaration adopted at the conference today, welcomed the recent agreement reached in Geneva by the Soviet Union and the United States to hold bilateral talks on the entire range of issues related to space and nuclear armaments. They stressed that they attach great importance to the objective of the talks -- prevention of the arms race in outer space and its termination on earth, and ultimately, elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere.

Chekhonin Commentary

LD282216 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 28 Jan 85

["Voice of Peace From India" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

A voice of peace and reason has again resolutely and loudly rung out from the capital of India.

The heads of state and government of the six countries, who met in New Delhi today, have just adopted a historically important document -- a declaration urging the nuclear powers, the peoples, parliaments and governments to take all the necessary measures for putting an end as soon as possible to the nuclear weapons race, for reducing and then scrapping the nuclear arsenals and eliminating the very threat of nuclear war.

What is the significance of the New Delhi meeting? The world public widely knows a whole package of constructive practical initiatives of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community in the field of nuclear disarmament. There is no, even most difficult, problem of international relations on which the countries of the socialist community would not be ready to hold talks, to look for ways of agreements in the interests of preventing the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

This readiness has weightily rung out in Konstantin Chernenko's answers to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA. We, he pointed out, always stand for serious and concrete talks with the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. It is precisely the Soviet Union which initiated the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz in January this year, as a result of which agreement was reached on the start of new Soviet-American talks on nuclear disarmament in Geneva on March 12. It is precisely due to the Soviet Union's persistent and principled stand that the question of non-militarization of outer space has been included into the agenda of the talks. Voices can again be heard in Washington calling for the appropriation of 26 billion dollars on the so-called "research" programme of "star wars". Apparently there are people who have no stake in serious talks on non-militarization of outer space.

But coming back to the New Delhi meeting, it must be said that the New Delhi declaration is of an unpassing significance. The leaders of states in four continents, of the countries, which are different geographically, politically and economically, have proved to be able to go beyond the narrow framework of their pecularities and outline a common strategy on issues of paramount importance for mankind.

Common sense, sincere concern over the destiny of every living thing on this planet, the will to disarmament and peaceful cooperation here on earth and there far away in outer space have triumphed. The New Delhi declaration is also important because it has been adopted just in time -- before the start of the Geneva talks. It must be hoped that the voice of the "six", who can by no means be accused of a "pro-Soviet orientation", will be heard, and not only heard but reckoned with in Geneva.

The current initiative of the "six" is not the first in the field of disarmament. In May last year the leaders of India, Sweden, Tanzania, Greece, Mexico and Argentina adopted a joint declaration urging the nuclear powers to ban the testing, production and deployment of the nuclear weapons systems and systems of their delivery. The Indian press pointed out that this appeal was supported by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, at a time when the United States and other Western powers gave a hostile reception to this initiative of the six.

This time the participants in the New Delhi forum devoted their main attention to questions pertaining to the prevention of the spread of the arms race to outer space in connection with the star wars plans being drawn up by the Pentagon. Militarization of outer space, it was declared at the meeting, is a qualitatively new stage in the arms race, and brings closer the danger of a nuclear catastrophe breaking out.

There is another aspect to it -- an objective observer cannot help noting the enormous contribution made, the positive role which India has once again played in the struggle of peoples for peace by hosting the meeting of the "six". This is graphic evidence that the new government of Rajiv Gandhi is demonstrating for the whole world to see its fidelity to the political legacy of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, to the ideals of peace, independence, democracy and prosperity of peoples.

TASS REPORTS ON WORK OF IAEA COMMITTEE

LD251401 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Vienna January 25 TASS -- The International Atomic Energy Agency's Commission on Guaranteed Supplies of Nuclear Materials, Equipment and Technology has ended a regular session here. The meeting was attended by representatives of more than 50 states, including the USSR and other socialist countries.

The committee continued to work out governing principles to regulate international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Despite objections from a number of countries, most states expressed their wish for the system of guaranteed nuclear supplies to be based on strict compliance with the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

As is known, the system of guaranteed supplies, proposed by developing countries, provides for a package of measures to ensure uninterrupted supplies of nuclear materials, equipment, installations and technology as well as services in the field of the nuclear fuel cycle.

But the committee, which has been in existence for more than four years now, has as yet been unable to achieve any meaningful progress in its work. This is explained by the position taken by a number of countries. They do not want measures to be adopted in the framework of the possible international system of guaranteed nuclear supplies that would prevent the use of international links in the nuclear field as a channel for the acquisition of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear states.

The committee decided to hold another session in Vienna on March 19 through 21, 1985.

SWISS PAPER CITED ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONSHIP

PM251734 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Swiss Newspaper Commentary"]

[Text] Geneva, 23 Jan -- In an article entitled "Subtle Game" devoted to the visit to China by General J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Swiss newspaper LA SUISSE notes that the visit is "eloquent testimony to the current good state of relations between Washington and Beijing, who have become partners to such an extent in all spheres that they can now virtually be called 'allies.'"

These two Pacific powers, the paper notes, oppose a common enemy: the Soviet Union. The only dispute between the Americans and the Chinese is the Taiwan problem, which they avoid raising since they are more interested in cooperation than in boycotting each other.

Although everything is conducive to the successful development of the U.S.-Chinese "flirtation," there are, of course, limits neither country can go beyond and that are linked with their stance vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. This, in the opinion of LA SUISSE, concerns above all the problem of U.S. arms sales to China. That is why the Americans and the Chinese have to play a subtle game, weighing every move. No longer enemies, but not yet completely allies, they are forced to move forward with a certain amount of caution, the paper writes in conclusion.

PLANS FOR ALTERNATE YOUTH CONFERENCE PROTESTED

LD271703 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Prague January 27 TASS -- The international youth and student movement expresses increasing concern over the plans of the extremist circles of imperialism to organize a so-called "International Youth Conference of the Free World" in Jamaica in April 1985.

Letters and telegrams, which are being sent to the headquarters of the International Union of Students (IUS) in Prague by youth organisations and students of various countries, point out that the self-styled "international secretariat" which has been set up in Jamaica is aiming to split the international youth and student movement by creating a new international youth organisation. This is an undisguised attempt at undermining the positions of the functioning universally-recognized organisations which represent the interests of the youth and students of Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe and Latin America.

A telegram from the All-India Federation of Students says that the federation strongly condemns the attempts by Western special services to organise a youth conference in Jamaica. That is a gross act of imperialism's interference the aim of which is to split the international movement of youth and students for peace, democracy and social progress. The All-India Federation of Students is confident that the progressive, democratic student movement under the leadership of the IUS will do everything to expose the true dirty designs with regard to the youth of the world.

The youth and student organisations of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe resolutely censure all stratagems of international reaction aimed at splitting the international youth and student movement. They call on the youths and girls of the whole world to struggle still more actively for the rallying of their ranks, for peace and friendship among the peoples of the world.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS RETURN OF DISCOVERY SHUTTLE

LD282036 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Last Sunday [27 January] the shuttle spacecraft, Discovery, landed at Cape Canaveral in Florida, with five astronauts on board. You already know this flight was carried out in an atmosphere of unprecedented secrecy, was conducted entirely for military purposes, and was completely controlled by the Pentagon.

The U.S. generals who manifestly support the star wars program declare that in the final analysis, space is the most advantageous military position; they talk about the super-secret eyes of America in space and the need to create laser and other kinds of anti-missile weapons based in space. The present flight of the Discovery craft shows that all this large-scale work is gradually going beyond the framework of scientific research work and is entering the experimental phase. According to U.S. agency reports quoting military sources, the latest in spy satellites was launched from the Discovery craft and placed in stationary orbit. It is intended to gather intelligence information on the Soviet Union, its partners in the Warsaw Pact, and the independent developing states. In its turn, ABC TV points out that the Pentagon will soon cross the boundary between being able to conduct espionage from space and being able to conduct combat actions there. As UPI reports, in the next 5 years the Pentagon intends to carry out 15 completely secret flights in the space shuttle program.

However, the extreme secrecy does not hinder U.S. politicians and generals from fanning the propaganda ballyhoo over the space militarization plans. Sometimes the whole thing reaches the absurd. Thus, some businessmen have decided to cash in on this ballyhoo. A U.S. firm has announced its intention to bury dead people in space in special hermetic capsules. They will be taken into orbit by carrier-rockets belonging to private companies. The approximate price of one place has even been set: $5,000. All this would be funny if it were not so sad. Millions of people living on earth understand well the danger the Pentagon's military experiments in space represent.

PENTAGON TO ADD EMPHASIS TO SHUTTLE PROGRAM

LD281254 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 28 TASS -- ABC Television commenting on the flight by the American space shuttle Discovery, points out that spacecraft of this kind constitute an important element in the notorious "star wars" programme which provides for the establishment of a large-scale space-based anti-missile defence system.

The NBC Television Network points out, in turn, that the Pentagon will soon cross the border dividing the capability to conduct spying from outer space from the capability to conduct hostilities there.

In the near future, the Pentagon intends to place more emphasis on the space shuttle programme to implement Washington's plans of militarizing outer space. According to UPI news agency, 15 secret space missions are planned for the period before 1989. On the whole, the American Defence Department "reserved" nearly one third of all future flights by reusable spacecraft.

COMMISSION SET UP TO CONSIDER CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD290934 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 29 TASS -- The White House has made public President Reagan's decree which envisages the setting up of a special commission to consider the question of chemical arms.

The administration does not even try to conceal what the commission is needed for. It is specially emphasized in the decree that the commission will be bipartisan in its composition. Fully financed by the Pentagon, the commission is to submit its recommendations as to how adequate the present stocks of chemical arms in the United States are and whether the United States should produce binary chemical munitions.

In other words, this is another stratagem by means of which the White House and the Pentagon try to put through Congress their requests for new appropriations for a speeded-up preparation for chemical warfare. The design is that the recommendations of a "bipartisan commission" will be viewed upon at the Capitol Hill as unbiassed and therefore acceptable ones.

According to the press data, the United States which already now possesses 150,000 tons of toxic agents is planning to spend about 10,000 million dollars on chemical armaments in the course of five years.

ANTI-SOVIET 'FABRICATIONS' BOOST ARMS FUNDING

PM251433 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 3, 11 Jan 85 p 24

[V. Chernov article: "Steady Stream of Fabrications"]

[Text] It is an undeniable fact that U.S. Government agencies continue to manufacture one falsity after another about "bogus" violations of pledges by the Soviet Union in the arms control sphere. The reason why this is done is plain: to vindicate Washington's plans to develop and deploy new first-strike systems.

The CIA is making a large contribution to the manufacture of such falsities. The agency's structure includes, with this purpose in mind, a special analysis division for Soviet problems. It is claimed that a sum of $75.7 million is appropriated annually for its needs. The division's activity is top secret, and even the CIA headquarters in Washington's Langley suburb were not considered sufficiently secure to house it. Conspiratorial considerations have resulted in the division being relocated elsewhere.

Over 1,200 staffers (the division's personnel have been increased considerably recently) work in shifts, analyzing the Soviet Union's strategic defense potential and economic situation. To be more accurate, they falsify rather than analyze. For many years now they have been proving that the United States supposedly lags permanently behind the USSR either in strategic bombers, medium-range missiles, or conventional arms.

Writing recently in the U.S. journal FOREIGN POLICY, one of these "analysts," (K. Grey), said that the purpose of juggling with facts and fabrications is to break with the Soviet-U.S. arms limitation treaties and disturb the military balance.

It is well known who is commissioning the forgeries. It is the military-industrial complex. Its spokesmen, manipulating the false documents in Congress, seek increasingly large appropriations for the military department's needs: In fiscal 1970 the Pentagon received $96 billion compared with $293 billion in fiscal 1985.

USSR EMPLOYMENT, U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT CONTRASTED

LD281617 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov.

One of the clauses in a report by the central board of statistics of the USSR on economic achievements in 1984, published last Saturday, stated that "complete employment of the workforce was ensured in the country." This mention of complete employment has regularly appeared in annual statistics for the 55th time. Thanks to the socialist, planned principle of economic development, the Soviet Union did away with unemployment way back in 1930. Complete employment has become a norm of our life ever since.

The Soviet people's major social gain has for decades attracted attention worldwide. Nevertheless, "specialists" of all sorts in the West first tried to proclaim complete employment in the USSR a temporary or an accidental phenomenon, then they found a new "explanation" -- the country's "low technical development level." But as time went by, the USSR became a highly industrialized country, but still, it had no unemployed. It then became obvious that complete employment in the Soviet Union is no accident, no consequence of backwardness. The same applies, as a rule, to other countries of the socialist community.

Well, unemployment in the capitalist world is no accident, even fluctuations in the number of unemployed reveal a certain trend. Here are some figures: In 1960, eight million jobless were recorded in developed capitalist countries, in 1974 -- 10 million, in the second half of the seventies -- 15 million. At present, 31 million people are out of work in these countries. Compare: Twenty years ago, having four million unemployed was considered a serious problem in the United States, while now, when their number is twice as high, the situation is described as relatively good.

The reasons behind complete employment in the USSR and the growing unemployment in the West are that the two social systems pursue basically different objectives in the production process. For socialism, the aim is to meet as far as possible at this stage the requirements of the people -- all its sections and groups. For capitalism, it is to extract maximum profit which naturally, belongs to owners, that is, to the smallest and richest section of the population. In other words, socialism is a society for all, while capitalism is only for the well-off.

That is the reason why unemployment is existing, and will continue to exist in the capitalist world, hitting hard, very hard indeed, the poorest sections for whom wages and salaries are the only source of income. Unemployment is not merely an evil sharply reducing people's living-standards. It has far broader social and moral consequences. The national council for economic studies of the United States published a report stating that a one per cent rise in unemployment in the country results in a four per cent rise in the suicide rate, a 5.7 per cent rise in burglaries and a 8.7 per cent rise in drug abuse-related arrests. A team of researchers under professor Fox of London City University came to the conclusion that mortality among jobless men is 20-30 per cent higher than among working men of the same age, while wives of the jobless make 20 per cent more visits to physicians, complaining of heart ache, than those whose husbands have jobs.

Complete employment under socialism and growing unemployment in capitalist countries are characteristic features of different social systems: A cursory glance is sufficient to understand in whose interests the affairs are managed in conditions of socialism and capitalism.

ALLEGED CIA LINKS WITH FORMER NAZIS CRITICIZED

LD262242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Vladimir Pasko commentary]

[Summary] "It is reported from New York that representatives of the international center for gathering information about former Nazis have announced that legal action is being brought with the object of securing the publication of documents linking the CIA with Mengele, the former Auschwitz doctor. At the microphone is our commentator, Vladimir Pasko:"

"The Canadian TORONTO STAR and other liberal bourgeoisie publications consider that Mengele's elusiveness and that of other Hitler henchmen is because they have given certain services to the military departments and special services of Britain and the United States. But I think that is an oversimplified answer. How are we to explain, in that case, why the United States, immediately after the end of the war admitted at least 10,000 Nazis and their accomplices -- admitted them, indeed, through the front door as privileged immigrants? This was even laid down in their law on displaced persons. The most exact explanation is that given by American lawyer Allan Ryan: The value of the former Nazis was not that we needed them as specialists in genocide, he writes. What we needed was experienced professional anticommunists. Ryan knows what he's talking about."

"From the end of World War II until the beginning of the seventies, proceedings were begun in the United States against not more than 10 people suspected of collaborating with the Nazis. Even in those rare cases, prosecution was blocked by higher authorities."

During that time, only one Nazi criminal -- a Hungarian -- was expelled from the United States to Colombia, where he could evade retribution. Later in the seventies, nine cases were prepared calling for former Nazis from the western parts of the USSR to be deported from the United States; but Ryan says they were drawn up in such a way that technical loopholes remained open. Influential forces in the United States see communism, not nazism, as their main enemy; that is why Mengele has still not been caught and brought to justice.

AFGHANS 'FORCIBLY DETAINED' BY PAKISTANIS

PM281417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Authorities' Tyranny"]

[Text] Kabul, 25 Jan -- The Pakistani authorities are preventing the return home of Afghan citizens who left Afghanistan under the influence of hostile propaganda.

On 13 January, the BAKHTAR agency reports, the Pakistani police detained a convoy of Afghans, consisting of 300 people trying to return to Democratic Afghanistan, not far from the border. They were all arrested and thrown behind bars.

This is not the first such instance. Hundreds of these groups, the agency states, have been forcibly detained by the Pakistani authorities.

PAKISTAN-U.S. COOPERATION ON AFGHANISTAN VIEWED

LD261945 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 26 Jan 85

[From the "Focus on Asia" program; Vladimir Guschin commentary]

[Text] Whether the American newspaper, WASHINGTON POST, wanted it or not, but two of its articles in January once again exposed the cynical policy of the White House to escalate the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. The issue of 2 January quotes the President as saying the United States is helping freedom fighters, though this was apparently no revelation for CIA employees. We, the President said, are secretly supplying arms to insurgents who have no chances of winning.

All that is true. Staff members of the American intelligence organizations know perfectly well who is concealed behind the mask of freedom fighters -- mercenaries fighting against their own people, and serving foreign interests.

A WASHINGTON POST article that appeared 2 weeks later named two organizations involved in this criminal war against Afghanistan, if not inspiring it. The article says that CIA covert support for the counterrevolutionaries has become the greatest secret operation of the United States after the Vietnam war. It holds the American Congress and the Pakistani military regime directly responsible for this. Congress has tripled the sum requested by the Reagan administration for subversive activities against Afghanistan and spent $250 million on the purpose.

Islamabad, like before, showed readiness to transport the arms and ammunition purchased for this money from the ports of Karachi and Gwadar to the border with Afghanistan.

The white paper of the Afghan Foreign Ministry, Pakistan's subversive activities against the Afghan revolution, contains many eloquent proofs and documents showing that Islamabad does not simply support organizations of Afghan counterrevolutionaries; it has started coordinating their actions against the neighboring country, with which it maintains diplomatic relations. A map of the main training centers of terrorists in Pakistan's territory and a brief description of each centre gives a good idea of this work. These centers give general military training and educate mine-layers, saboteurs and terrorists. To the list of centers we have to add stores of arms, ammunition and food that are wholly controlled by the rear service of the Pakistani Army.

All this taken together makes up the unseemly picture of Pakistan's deep involvement in the subversive war the CIA is waging on the Afghan border.

The Asian public has been alarmed by reports of frequent invasions in Afghan territory by Pakistani servicemen: first as advisers and lately as leaders of terrorist groups. The escalation of armed provocations of the Pakistani Army against Afghan border guards is also alarming.

News analysts in Asia say they coincide in nature and propaganda backing with similar actions on the border with India, they feel the provocations are conducted according to a common script written by the White House and the CIA. The Reagan administration demonstrates surprising indifference to its ally, Islamabad. It is dragging it into an adventure that can have far-reaching consequences for the latter. Does Islamabad realize this? In his latest book, a former American secretary of state has quoted a speech by the head of the Pakistani military regime made during his overseas visit. He compared friendship with America with living on the bank of a big river -- the soil there is surprisingly fertile and there are so many other advantages. But every one in 4 or 8 years, he said, the river changes it course because of storms raging so far away that it's impossible to see them and you're left alone in the desert. History proves that the river of American-Pakistani relations has changed its course many times and every time Islamabad was left alone in the desert. The storm of popular indignation with America's policy in the region in now raging in front of the palaces of Islamabad generals and this storm demands peace and calm.

CPSU'S GRISHIN OPENS BUDAPEST FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW

PM281237 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Manifestation of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Excerpt] The opening of the Budapest festival in Moscow developed into a vivid demonstration of the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Hungary and the working people of the two fraternal capitals. On the occasion of this event representatives of the capital's working people met with a Budapest city delegation yesterday in the State Central Concert Hall.

The Muscovites warmly and cordially greeted the emissaries from Hungary's capital. The meeting was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and K. Grosz, MSZMP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee.

Participating in the meeting were R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, L.I. Matveyev, I.D. Pisarev, and A.M. Roganov, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries; S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR; and the friendship train participants who have come to Moscow from the Hungarian capital in connection with the Budapest festival.

In his speech V.V. Grishin cordially greeted the emissaries from fraternal Budapest on behalf of Moscow CPSU Grokom, the Moscow Soviet, and the capital's working people.

Through our dear guests, he said, we greet the MSZMP and the Communists and working people of Hungary and its capital -- Budapest. We are certain that the Budapest festival opening in Moscow today will be a new manifestation of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples' unbreakable friendship and will attest to the constantly strengthening fraternal cooperation between our parties, countries, and capitals.

Hungarian-Soviet friendship, born beneath the banner of Great October, V.V. Grishin declared, is based on the firm foundation of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on our parties' unity of views and cohesion. The relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Hungary expressed in active economic, political, and defense cooperation within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, and in broad economic, scientific, technical, and cultural ties.

This cooperation, embracing practically all spheres of life, has become an important fact in strengthening world socialism. It makes us politically and spiritually stronger, augments our countries' economic potential, and helps to improve further the life of our peoples.

Our parties' central committees and Comrades Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Janos Kadar are making a great contribution to the cause of further developing and strengthening the friendship between the Soviet Union and Hungary. The meetings in Moscow last June between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, provided graphic confirmation of the strengthening unity and cohesion of our parties.

Describing fruitful Soviet-Hungarian relations, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized: "We are profoundly confident that they will continue to develop steadily.

Our all-around ties are contributing to the successful resolution of the great and multi-faceted tasks of creating a new society, to the consolidation of socialism's positions, and to the strengthening of peace and the peoples' security."

Historical experience convincingly attests that our countries' friendship and cooperation and their unbreakable alliance founded on common ideals and goals accord with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and are for them an important condition for successful communist and socialist building.

Soviet people gratefully remember the Hungarian people's loyal sons who rose up under the Great October banner and followed the Russian proletariat in proclaiming the Hungarian Soviet Republic. We also know well how carefully the Hungarian people hold the memory of the many thousands of Soviet servicemen who shed their blood for Hungary's liberation from fascist enslavement and for the liberation of Budapest.

V.V. Grishin congratulated fraternal Budapest's emissaries on the approaching 40th anniversary of the Hungarian capital's liberation. The victory over fascism, whose 40th anniversary all progressive mankind is preparing to celebrate solemnly together with Soviet people, convincingly demonstrated socialism's historic advantages, gave a new boost to the struggle of the working people of the liberated countries, including Hungary, for revolutionary renewal, and created a reliable basis for that struggle.

"It can be boldly stated," Comrade J. Kadar pointed out at the rally in honor of the 39th anniversary of Budapest's liberation, "that the Hungarian people made worthy use of the opportunities that liberation afforded them and that the sacrifices the Soviet people's heroic sons made for our sake were not in vain. This is how we think of the path we have traveled, and which in following we have not only forged our people's socialist unity but also made Hungarian-Soviet friendship unbreakable."

In a comparatively short historical time Hungary's working people under the MSZMP's leadership have implemented fundamental socioeconomic transformations and are now successfully building a developed socialist society in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Now it is no longer possible to imagine life in our states and our further onward development without close cooperation, without regular comradely exchanges of experience and the elaboration of a concerted foreign policy course, without socialist economic integration. We see this as evidence of the tremendous vital force and inexhaustible potential of the new social system.

Muscovites well know, V.V. Grishin went on to say, that the working people of Hungary's capital -- Budapest -- have had a big hand in the Hungarian people's achievements. Impressive results have been achieved in the spheres of industry, construction, science, and culture. Thanks to the MSZMP Central Committee's constant attention and concern and the selfless work of the Budapest city party organization and the working people of the Hungarian capital, over the years of people's power Budapest has become a city which harmoniously combines history and the present day, national traditions and socialist renewal.

The party organizations and the working people of our countries' capitals -- Moscow and Budapest -- are making their worthy contribution to the glorious chronicle of the fraternal friendship of the CPSU and the MSZMP and the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

Friendly business ties are developing fruitfully betwen the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Budapest MSZMP City Committee and between our cities' party raykoms, city soviets, trade union, youth, and other public organizations, and labor collectives. There are exchanges of groups of specialists in various sectors of the national economy, of teams of foremost production workers to study work experience directly at work places, of friendship trains and aircraft, amateur art collectives, and creative collectives. These and other forms of cooperation mutually enrich us and help to resolve the tasks facing us.

The gains of the Hungarian People's Republic and of Budapest's working people are close and dear to Muscovites, as they are to all Soviet people. We are confident that the Budapest festival in Moscow will help our city's inhabitants to familiarize themselves in still greater depth with the successes of the fraternal country's capital and with the achievements of the industrious and talented Hungarian people. The Budapest festival's large and diverse program will undoubtedly elicit the lively interest and attention of Moscovites and guests of the capital. We are pleased to greet the participants in the Budapest festival in Moscow and wish them an interesting stay in our city. The Muscovites will undoubtedly give our Hungarian guests a cordial, fraternal welcome.

Some 20 days have elapsed since we entered the new year of 1985, V.V. Grishin said. For Soviet people this is the concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the year of immediate preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. The fact that the past 2 years have been marked by positive changes in the work of all sectors of our country's national economy imparts a special atmosphere to all the preparations for the congress.

We are pleased to report to our Hungarian friends that Moscow's working people are making a worthy contribution to implementing plans for the Soviet country's socio-economic development. All sectors of the city's economy successfully fulfilled the plan for last year and for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan.

The social program was resolved consistently. Working people's wages increased; housing conditions were improved for 300,000 Muscovites; new hospitals, medical centers, children's preschool establishments, schools, and cultural and consumer service projects were commissioned.

The successes achieved in Moscow's development are the result of the great organizational and political education work of the city party organization and rayon party organizations, the increase in the masses' labor activeness, and the broad scope of socialist competition.

The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko set the task of not only consolidating but also augmenting the positive changes in the economy. All this imparts special political meaning to our work this year. It must be carried out under the sign of mobilizing all forces to successfully complete the current 5-year plan and create a good, sound basis for work in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The results of the first work weeks indicate that Muscovites have started out in 1985 confidently and enthusiastically and actively have joined in realizing the plan targets, V.V. Grishin pointed out. It is a matter of honor and patriotic duty for all Soviet people to work so that every work day becomes a day of shock labor in the nationwide socialist competition for the successful conclusion of the 11th 5-Year Plan and for a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress. This is how our party's Central Committee poses this question.

Success in realizing the plans depends on the efficient activity of all elements of the political system of Soviet society, of which the soviets of people's deputies are an inalienable part, V.V. Grishin went on to declare. The election campaign which has not gotten under way throughout the country for the elections to union republic supreme soviets and local soviets is called upon to still further enhance the labor and social activeness of Soviet people in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets and strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might, and to demonstrate the unity of the party and the people, our society's monolithic nature, and the strength of Soviet statehood.

Muscovites have unanimously named as their first candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, other party and government leaders, foremost workers, kolkhoz members, and representatives of the intelligentsia. [sentence as published] The monolithic cohesion of Moscow's working people around the Communits Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and their full support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state were manifested with new force in the unanimity with which Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and the other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state were nominated as Muscovites' candidate deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The preparations for the elections are accompanied by a new upsurge of socialist competition and by new labor initiatives. Muscovites have adopted high socialist pledges for 1985. The pledges provide for the 5-year target related to production volume to be completed by the 68th anniversary of Great October.

The realization of the strenuous plans and socialist pledges will promote the fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole. Moscow's economy will make substantial progress in all avenues of economic and social development. A new step will be taken to turn the capital into a model city.

In short, great work lies ahead. It is a matter of honor for the city party organization and all the capital's working people to successfully filfill their pledges and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with labor gifts. Here, the speaker pointed out, chief attention must be focused on realizing the tasks stemming from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session on 15 November 1984.

The socialist countries are having to resolve creative tasks under the conditions of a sharply exacerbated world political and economic situation, V.V. Grishin went on to declare. There has been a grave increase in international tension as a result of the policy of confrontation being pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism, above all American imperialism, their attempt to achieve military superiority over the socialist community by deploying first-strike missiles and developing space weapons, and their policy of force and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries counter the increasing threat of war with a policy of preserving and strengthening peace, easing international tension, curbing the arms race, and ensuring all-around cooperation among sovereign states. We advocate lowing the level of military confrontation, reducing and totally destroying nuclear weapons, and preventing the militarization of space. The USSR favors honest dialogue and serious talks in order to find the solution to questions on which mankind's future depends.

Comrade A.A. Gromyko told U.S. Secretary of State Shultz about this at the meeting in Geneva. Time will show whether the United States is prepared to travel its half of the road or not and whether its signature on the joint statement is a manifestation of a sober approach or a political maneuver designed to lull public opinion.

While fully aware of the scale of the danger posed by imperialism's policy today, V.V. Grishin declared, at the same time our party and state do not consider the present international situation to be irreversible. This optimism is founded on a realistic assessment of the correlation of forces in the international arena. Imperialism has not succeeded and will not succeed in changing the correlation of forces in its favor. United by the Warsaw Pact, the fraternal socialist countries have everything they need for a resolute rebuff to warmongers.

Imperialism uses any means to weaken the community of socialist states and to introduce disorder into our ranks with various false promises. Using the so-called differentiated approach method, it seeks to undermine our collective will to build and develop the new society together and to defend our security and the interests of international peace together.

With regard to the socialist community countries this is a hopeless policy. One of the socialist countries' major achievements is the shaping and assertion of a new type of interstate economic ties, which has been embodied in the integration process within the CEMA framework. The CEMA countries' unity and cooperation, based on the principles of socialist internationalism and the steady growth of their potential, enable them to stand up to U.S. blackmail and to any discriminatory measures and to reliably ensure their progress.

The CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow in June 1984 was a very important event in the development of relations among the fraternal countries and in the deepening of their integration with a view to further accelerating economic growth and enhancing the people's well-being. Its decisions open up favorable new possibilities for the accelerated development of our countries' national economies and of the entire socialist community as a whole, for strengthening the might and further enhancing the prestige of world socialism, and for ensuring world peace.

The successes scored by the socialist community states, including the Soviet Union and People's Hungary, provide indisputable confirmation of socialism's truly inexhaustible potential.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the Budapest festival in Moscow will promote the development of yet more close and friendly ties between our capitals and between the Soviet Union and Hungary. Greeting the participants in the Budapest festival in Moscow, he conveyed to the Communists and working people of Budapest from Moscow City party organization and all Muscovities, wishes for new successes in building a developed socialist society.

Next to speak was Comrade K. Grosz, who was warmly greeted by those present.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN CONSULTATIONS HELD IN MOSCOW

PM281403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Soviet-Romanian consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 25 January on questions of UN activity and disarmament. Taking party in the consultations were V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium member, C. Ene, chief of the Romanian Foreign Ministry International Organizations Directorate, and other senior officials from the two countries' Foreign Ministries. C. Ene was received by B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and had a talk with him on questions of mutual interest.

USSR-GDR FRIENDSHIP GROUPS SIGN PROTOCOL

PM281516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Moscow on Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR, and the German-Soviet Friendship Society for 1985.

USSR-BULGARIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD281502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Excerpt] A cooperation protocol for 1985 was signed today between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The focus of the joint plans is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

BRIEFS

AMITY TIES WITH POLAND -- A plan of cooperation in 1985-86 between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has been signed in Moscow. It calls for, among other things, further expansion of cultural exchanges and the holding in both countries of gatherings and soirees pegged to notable dates. Special attention is paid to events devoted to celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. [Excerpt] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1620 GMT 26 Jan 85 LD)

POWER TO ROMANIA -- Kishinev January 24 TASS -- The newly built power transmission line which connects the border villages of Choara and Khush will help double the output of power to Romania. Under an intergovernmental agreement between the USSR and Romania, the transmission line, built within a short period of time, is to increase power supply to Romania to half a [word indistinct] kilowatt hours a year. This is a new stage of cooperation in power engineering between the two countries. A hydropower complex, Costesti-Stinka, has been built on the border river Prut by joint efforts. The Soviet part of the station supplied to Romania 250 million kilowatt hours of electricity last year. It took Moldavia only a little over 30 years to become a big power producer and exporter whereas before the establishment of Soviet power there in 1940 it relied chiefly on energy of wind and water. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 24 Jan 85 LD]

U.S., NATO PRESSURE ON NETHERLANDS VIEWED

LD272049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1453 GMT 27 Jan 85

["Playing Up to Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

London continues to play up to Washington in exerting influence on the North Atlantic bloc partners which, for some reason or another evade unquestioning implementation of NATO's "two-track" decision on the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on the European Continent.

Only a few days have passed since Great Britain, according to a report of the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, made efforts directed toward "convincing the Belgians to agree to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles," and already new reports are coming from news agencies in London on this subject. Metting at Chequers, the country residence of British prime ministers, with Ruud Lubbers, prime minister of the Netherlands, who is on a working visit to Britain, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher used the talks to once again "stress the importance" of the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on Dutch territory, REUTER reports.

When translated from diplomatic language, this means that the British prime minister again tried, in order to please Washington, to influence the Netherlands and to make it implement the NATO decision: to deploy 48 U.S. "Tomahawk" first-strike nuclear-tipped cruise missiles on its territory.

As is known, there has been no other problem in the Netherlands for several years now around which passions have run so high as the question of deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the country. The Dutch public and the peace forces of the country and progressive parties of the opposition and the All-Holland Council of Churches condemn both the pressure on the part of the United States and NATO and the maneuvers of the right-centrist government. They demand full and unequivocal renunciation of U.S. nuclear-tipped "Tomahawk" missiles.

The Netherlands Government, although it contains a large number of supporters of NATO's so-called "missile rearmament", proved unable to ignore such a widespread public movement. However, the right-centrist Cabinet did not make up their minds to openly support the demands of a considerable part of the country's population and to renounce the missiles being imposed by Washington and NATO. Instead, it has simply postponed the adoption of a final decision on the problem. In June last year the government stated that such a decision would be taken in November 1985, with deployment proper being postponed until 1986.

Such a stand does not suit Washington and NATO which not only insist on implementation of the "two-track" decision on the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on European soil but also fear that Holland's "unyieldingness" may give an impetus to a new upsurge of the antiwar movement in West Europe, in Britain, and in the FRG in particular where a majority of the population resolutely opposes the conversion of the territories of those countries into a launch pad for U.S. nuclear missiles.

NATO HOLDS THEORETICAL MEETING IN COPENHAGEN

LD282252 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Vladimir Kuzar commentary]

[Text] RITZAUS BUREAU news agency has reported that NATO has held a 2-day theoretical conference in Copenhagen.

It was attended by nearly 150 high-ranking officers and representatives from organizations of the majority of NATO countries. Our military observer, Commander Vladimir Kuzar, writes:

The conference was held under the auspices of NATO's Northern Europe Command. The problems discussed at the meeting thus concerned the [word indistinct] military-political situation in the Scandinavian peninsula. The conference was strictly secret, but certain information about it has leaked to the press. RITZAU BUREAU claims, for instance, that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the organization of the military forces in the areas from Hamburg to the Soviet-Norwegian border. [words indistinct] drew the conclusion [words indistinct] intended to discuss the question of greater mutual understanding between the civilian authorities and the military organizations of the NATO countries concerning preparations for [word indistinct] operations.

[Words indistinct] thus about NATO's and, in the first place, the Pentagon's current military preparations (?on the) European (?Continent), Valdimir Kuzar writes. Despite the protests of the Norwegian public, the U.S. Administration is undertaking active measures in order to undermine the security policy of Denmark and Norway. As we know, this policy means that foreign troops cannot be stationed on Danish or Norwegian territory in peacetime. At the present NATO (?is increasing) the (?numbers) of its active forces that are transferred to these countries for different kinds of maneuvers. The military visits and the stays of foreign troops on Scandinavian soil are becoming [word indistinct] of longer duration. In 1983 alone more than 1,000 NATO units visited Danish airfields. The information was disclosed recently by Danish Defense Minister Hans Engell. On average nearly 300 NATO officers of different ranks stay in Denmark for up to 200 days annually.

NATO troops are represented in Norway to an even greater extent. It is not only the staff of the regional NATO command that are there, but also various depots for weapons for NATO troops. Entire troop units from other NATO countries are in Norway virtually all the time.

As regards the second question at the NATO theoretical conference in Copenhagen, concerning the deepening of mutual understanding between the representatives of the civilian authorities and the military, it has recently become very topical for NATO [word indistinct]. The authorities in the Norwegian municipality of Verdal, for example, recently refused (?to allow) a site for the construction of Pentagon depots. The conference probably discussed measures for the cancellation of such [word indistinct]. Thus, this was one theme that NATO discussed at its theoretical conference in Copenhagen: how to clear the way for an increase of U.S. and NATO military presence in northern Europe, our expert on military matters, Commander Vladimir Kuzar, writes in conclusion.

HERNU CITED ON FRENCH NUCLEAR CAPABILITY

LD251427 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Paris January 25 TASS -- According to French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, a nuclear-powered submarine provided with improved multiple-warhead missiles "M-4" will enter service with the French Navy soon. Speaking in the political "Club-89" which is close to the ruling majority, he has pointed out that due to the missiles installed on board the new missile-carrying submarine, the megaton yield of the French nuclear forces will double.

The defence minister has again stated the independence of the French nuclear forces, pointing out that France's security is based on cooperation with the other West European countries. He singled out, in particular, "special relations" which link France and the FRG in the military field.

Touching upon disarmament matters, Charles Hernu reiterated France's stand which is in renunciation of taking the French nuclear forces into account at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks.

Addressing the "Club-89" members, the French defence minister also stated that his country is prepared to provide its Armed Forces with neutron weapons. The necessary tests have already been carried out, he said, and, if the president takes an appropriate decision, France will be able to produce and deploy that type of weapons within a short period of time.

FRENCH BUSINESSMEN VISIT MOSCOW: TO HOLD TALKS

LD281611 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- A representative delegation of French business circles has arrived in the Soviet Union today. It includes leading officials of 45 big, medium and small firms and organizations. Some of them for the first time take part in such a trip, which the French-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has recently sponsored twice a year. The delegation is led by Jean Fervrier, secretary-general of the Chamber.

The members of the delegation intend to visit a number of Soviet foreign-trade organizations, branch ministries, the USSR State Planning Committee (Gosplan), the Committee for Science and Technology and other departments. The aim of the visit is to discuss perspectives for the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries, in particular, the agro-industrial complex, energetics and the chemical industry.

The French delegation will stay on the visit till Friday.

FRENCH INTEREST IN NEW CALEDONIA QUESTIONED

LD272139 Moscow International Service in French 2030 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Boris Tumanov commentary]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. Do you know how much the independence of New Caledonia costs? No? Do you want me to tell you? No, it is not a joke, I am talking seriously. Well, it is the cost of an aircraft carrier. a brand new aircraft carrier preferably. I apologize for not being able to give you the exact figure as I do not know how much aircraft carriers cost on the market at the moment, but you can always find out. I have calculated the cost of the independence of the archipelago in question on the basis of information from AFP, which, quoting informed French sources, writes: If France is deprived of such a natural aircraft carrier as New Caledonia, it will have to compensate for this by buying a real aircraft carrier, which will be difficult given the current state of French resources: it has only two non-nuclear aircraft carriers.

How could one not lament the unfortunate situation prevailing at present in the French economy, which does not allow it to build a third aircraft carrier that would have solved the problem? But one has only what one has, and the socialists thake a stand. Whatever the development in the status of New Caledonia, French military presence in this area of the Pacific Ocean remains a necessity for the defense of France itself, as well as for Europe. This is the verdict of informed French sources, but this is the world completely upside-down! It is getting quite crazy: Great Britain ensures its defense south of Latin America; the United States protects its security in Europe; and now France wants to defend Europe in the Pacific Ocean. It's something of a cock and bull story, don't you think?

However, that's not all. General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, insists on playing Madame Soleil [French astrologist] and precicts with a precision that pays tribute to this perspicacity, that the main military threat to France will emerge around the year 2000 outside the borders of Europe. Guess where, according to him. this threat comes from. Well done! You've guessed! From the Soviet Union, of course. So why does the Soviet Union seek to threaten France? Of course, no self-respecting chief of staff would ever speak to you in the language of civilians who could have replied: Because they are like that, those Russians.

No, Gen Lacaze is more subtle than that, and he says, as a professional, that the threat to the security of France is linked to the Soviet Union's attempt to ensure its access to the warm seas and acquire bases for its powerful ocean fleets. To do this the USSR is proceeding with the internal destabilization of France's overseas territories.

Well, if we in the Soviet Union took the general's words seriously, we could have thought that the French general staff is expecting a Franco-Soviet war. However, Mr Lacaze's assertions have a quite different aim, and antoher intended audience. It is a warning to the peoples of the overseas departments and territories in case they dare to demand a change in their status, because from now on any attempt to move in this direction will be severely repressed by the authoriites as subversives. Many things were repeated about the French president's reticence at the time of the signing of the Williamsburg declaration, which advocated the global nature of Western defense. This detail is of no importance now when one sees that France follows this declaration to the letter and intends to maintain its military presence in New Caledonia, first and foremost so that it will not upset the American stratetic disposition.

Here I arrive logically at the need to ask, or rather to ask again, a few questions. Now, once and for all I want to be told: Is France ensuring the defense of its national territory, or that of West Europe? I also want to be told how far, in the final analysis, the geopolitical zone of defense extends for France. Finally, I want to know if the French leaders still hope to make the Soviet side believe that French military potential is not integrated into NATO strategy. [words indistinct] As for me, I would be more likely to believe that the Gauls were the ancestors of the Kanaks.

FRG REVANCHISM CONTINUES UNDER 'CAMOUFLAGE'

LD282129 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Prague January 28 TASS -- The new motto of the upcoming assemblage of the "Land Association of Germans from Silesia" in Hannover has not changed the provocative intentions of the revanchists, the newspaper MLADA FRONTA points out. At issue is camouflage, which Bonn has decided to use in connection with the growing public protests.

The benevolence shown to the "eternally yesterday's" by the West German ruling circles, the newspaper writes, has already long been an open secret. It is with their support that the revanchists have apparently stepped up their activities and openly make absurd territorial claims. The chancellor's decision to attend the meeting in Hannover can be evaluated as constant with the claim made by Hupka, the leader of "Land Association", that Silesia is a component part of the non-existent "German reich" and it is possible to resolve the notorious "German issue" only through a revision of Poland's western borders. Not surprisingly this policy of the current ruling coalition of the FRG meets with strong condemnation of the peoples, MLADA FRONTA stresses.

IRISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD262028 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- We have been accorded welcome and hospitality everywhere in the USSR, William Wallace, a member of the Executive Council of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) and regional organizer of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, has stated. He led an ICTU delegation on a visit to the USSR from January 21 to 27 at the invitation of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions.

Addressing the press conference in Moscow today, William Wallace and the other members of the delegation, including Kieran Mulvey, a member of the ICTU Executive Council and general secretary of the Association of Secondary Teachers, and Margaret Nolan, secretary of the ICTU Youth Advsiory Committee and ICTU training officer, noted that they had been deeply moved by the sincerity with which Soviet people had answered to all the questions put to them.

We are taking home from your country the best impressions possible and they drastically differ from those which the capitalist press tries to foster with regard to the USSR, William Wallace said. The Soviet people are dedicated to peace, Margaret Nolan added.

The members of the delegation said that the trade union movement in the USSR was well organized and concerned itself with far-ranging questions of social affairs.

The ICTU delegation welcomed the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. We hope, William Wallace said, that the Soviet-U.S.talks will eventually lead to positive and firm solutions to ensure peace for years to come. The delegation members noted that Irish Congress of Trade Unions had always been pursuing a resolute policy of struggle for peace and criticized the U.S. Administration's course of whipping up international tension.

Touching upon the youth movement in her country, Margaret Nolan said that the Irish youth wanted to actively to participate in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow this summer. She pointed out that Irish youth delegations participated in the Berlin and Havana fesitvals.

Joint Communique Issued

LD282131 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- A delegation from the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU) and a visiting delegation from the Irish Trades Union Congress (ICTU) have issued a joint communique expressing the allegience of the working people and the trade union centers of the USSR and Ireland to efforts for peace and disarmament.

The Irish trade union delegation stayed in the Soviet Union from January 21 till 27 at the AUCCTU invitation.

The joint communique stressed the big significance of the initiatives aiming to improve the intenational atmosphere and restore trust in East-West relations and said that in the run-up to the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism it was important to demonstrate readiness to unite efforts to enhance world peace.

Both delegations voiced deep content with the Geneva agreement to hold new Soviet-American talks with a view to preventing an arms race in outer space, terminating it on earth and limiting and reducing nuclear arsenals.

During their talks, the two delegations examined the state of friendly Soviet-Irish trade union relations. The sides expressed satisfaction with their development and said that on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the formation of official contacts between the AUCCTU and the ICTU it caould be stated assuredly that a solid foundation had been created for their further fruitful cooperation.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, an exchange of opinions took place on the problems of the interntional trade union movement. The sides spoke out for resuming broad European trade union dialogue in the form of European trade union conferences, which are an important factor for strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the trade unions and working people of the continent.

The ICTU representatives invited an AUCCTU delegation to attend the next ICTU Congress in July 1985. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

U.S. PRESSURE ON BRITISH TRADE UNIONS VIEWED

LD282353 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] There have been mass protests in Britain to mark 1 year since the Thatcher cabinet banned trade union activities at the government communications center in Cheltenham. Our commentary:

One year ago the Tory government ordered the trade union at the center to be disbanded, threatening to fire those of its employees who would raise objections. The Cheltenham center engages in radio espionage against the socialist community. Accordingly, the cabinet claimed security reasons to justify its move. In officially explaining its decision it said it had to ensure against interruptions in the center's work if strikes happened like those that shook many government offices between 1979 and 1981. But the trade unions rejected this explanation as a shameless lie. During those strikes the Cheltenham center was one of the few agencies to be practically unaffected by the actions. According to a trade union spokesman, the Cabinet's true reason was that the center's staff were opposed to being tested with lie detectors as a gross violation of civil rights.

It became known in May of 1983 that a security commission had recommended the use of lie detectors at the center to screen potential security risks. It was an open secret that the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States was also pressing for this so that the employees' loyalty could be tested. The center's staff were told that the lie detectors would become part and parcel of routine loyalty tests and that those who would fail to pass them might have to go. This decision was adopted despite a warning by lawyers and psychologists that the lie detector gave wrong results in almost a half of the cases. But, under American pressure, the government was intransigent.

This explains what some Tories meant by saying at the Brighton conference last year that theirs was a pro-American party. Is one to assume that American interests are going to determine new standards of democracy for Britain? The crackdown on the union at Cheltenham was part of the Conservatives' general offensive against the trade union rights in the country. It was this aspect of the Tories' antipeople policy that the Labor leader Neil Kinnock exposed at a rally in Cheltenham.

The ban on the union in Cheltenham is lined to the government's refusal to give a fair solution to the biggest labor dispute in the coal industry. According to Mr Kinnock, now that the union in Cheltenham has been done away with the government would like to bring the miners' union to heel. No wonder it's so reluctant to negotiate ways of settling this conflict in a constructive spirit.

TURKISH DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD262001 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] A Turkish economic delegation has concluded talks in Moscow. It discussed matters connected with a big, Soviet-helped, gas pipeline project in Turkey. By way of this pipeline, Turkey is to receive 6 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year, via Romania and Bulgaria. The arrangements cover gas supplies over a period of 25 years. The head of the Turkish delegation, (Mavish Berkam), spoke of the importance of Soviet gas to his country's economy.

MERCHANT MARINE MINISTER LEAVES FOR GREECE

LD281053 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- Timofey Guzhenko, minister for the Merchant Marine of the USSR, today left Moscow for Athens at the invitation of the Greek Merchant Marine minister, Yeoryios Katsifaras, to discuss issues of the further expansion of bilateral cooperation in shipping.

The ministers will consider the present state and prospects of perfecting the carriage of reciprocal trade cargo up to 1990, and other issues. It is also expected that Timofey Guzhenko will meet with representatives of the union of Greek ship-owners and visit ship-building yards.

Cooperation between the USSR and Greece in sea transport is based on an intergovernmental agreement signed ten years ago. It provides, in particular, for a reciprocal granting of the most favoured nation status on shipping issues. In recent years, the volume of cargo transportation between ports in the two countries exceeds five million tons. Ties between Soviet and Greek freight organizations are successfully developing.

SHOE FACTORY CONTRACT SIGNED WITH ITALIAN FIRM

PM281229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Contract Signed"]

[Text] A contract was signed on 22 January at the Ministry of Foreign Trade between the all-union "Soyuzvneshstroyimport" association and the Italian Cogolo firm for the construction in 1985-1987 on turnkey terms of three footwear factories, each with a capacity of 2 million pairs of shoes a year, in Moscow, Kaluga, and Tolyatti.

ATTACKS ON ISRAELI TROOPS IN LEBANON REPORTED

LD281613 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Beirut January 28 TASS -- Eight operations against the Israeli invaders and their stooges were carried out by Lebanese patriots in southern Lebanon in the past 24 hours. An Israeli mechanised patrol came under fire from grenade launchers and automatic weapons on the road between the Arab communities Alim and Wadi-Akhdar, [TASS spelling]. Near Tyre guerrillas opened fire at positions of the invaders and an Israeli patrol hit a mine planted by guerrillas in that area. In Sidon, the largest city in southern Lebanon, the patriots made four raids on the positions of mercenaries from the "army of Southern Lebanon" and attacked their patrol on the Sidon-Jazzin motorway. The enemy suffered losses in manpower and materiel.

Tel Aviv's criminal plans for southern Lebanon have been exposed by the weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL. Following the withdrawal of occupation troops from the area of Sidon, it says, the Israeli command plans to launch a large-scale operation to establish a "security zone" under its control. To achieve that goal, Israel intends to make the U.N. interim force in Lebanon leave their positions in the area near the international Lebanese-Israeli border and withdraw to the north of the Litani River.

The minister for the affairs of southern Lebanon and reconstruction, Nabih Birri, who serves concurrently as justice minister, demanded that the commander of the puppet "army of Southern Lebanon," Lahd, be put on trial on charges of high treason and criminal collaboration with the Israeli invaders.

TALKS ON ISRAELI PULLOUT FROM LEBANON RESUME

LD221427 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Beirut January 22 TASS -- The military delegations of Lebanon and Israel resumed talks today under U.N. auspices at Al-Naqurah, South Lebanon. As is known, their main objective is to obtain the pull-out of Israeli troops from the occupied districts of Lebanon.

During the talks Tel Aviv tried more than once, by using threats and terror, to impose on the Lebanese side unacceptable conditions undermining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

At today's meeting the Lebanese side demanded that Israel give it a schedule for the withdrawal of aggressor troops from all the occupied territories of the country.

U.S. AID TO S. AFRICA SEEN HURTING E. AFRICA

LD282144 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 28 Jan 85

[From the "Africa as We See It" program with (Georgiy Sashin) commentary]

[Text] In the following commentary (Georgiy Sashin) examines the situation in East Africa, and this is what he writes:

At the beginning of the year, East Africa was worried by unusual reports saying that racist South Africa had opened talks with Somalia, seeking permission for aircraft of the government-owned South African Airways to overfly Somalian territory and to use Somalian airfields. Then appeared indications of Pretoria's efforts to gain control of a military base near Kismayll, in the south of Somalia, and some reports even mentioned the signing of a secret agreement concerning that base.

The French press indicated that all these reports followed the tour of several unidentified East African countries made by the South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha. The tour was shrouded in secrecy, but there were leaks in the press saying that it included visits to Kenya and Somalia. For several years now the imperialist forces have been showing a special interest in that region. Washington has been providing Mogadishu with massive military and financial aid since 1979, in exchange. Somalia has been turned into a bridgehead for the expansionist Rapid Deployment Force of the United States. The Pentagon has modernized the airfield and the sea port of Berbera, situated in the north of Somalia, in near proximity to the strategically crucial strait of Bab al-Mandab, and a few other military-type installations have been modernized. The daily CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has explained why Mogadishu is getting so much American aid, saying that Somalia is the most reliable friend of the United States in the outlying parts of the turbulent Middle East and a strategically important outpost opposite the Arabian Peninsula. Washington has been likewise interested in Kenya, where the Pentagon intends to use the sea port and the airfield of Mombasa.

South Africa, that historic ally of the United States, has been working to penetrate into East Africa, apparently with Washington's knowledge and support. South African commercial firms have been increasingly active in the region, and its's been reported that Somalia hired South African pilots to fly its newly purchased Hawker Hunter aircraft. Pretoria obviously intends to pursue its efforts and penetrate into the Horn of Africa and even beyond it. The purposes are to break South Africa's isolation on the international arena and to split African unity. Pretoria's plans are fully in line with the strategy of the United States and its NATO allies, which have been increasing pressure on the African countries and interfering in their internal affairs, seeking at the same time to involve independent African states in their global militaristic schemes.

The Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, said last March that the subject for the imperialists' particular hostility were the states which, like Ethiopia, adhered to the course of socialist orientation and refused to submit to foreign monopolies' dictate. This was proved once again by the reports that South Africa might obtain a military base on Somalian territory. Apparently the United States has little faith in the strength and reliability of the Mogadishu regime, so it wants to make it stronger by placing South African troops close to the borders of Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The intention is to start using these troops as an attack force in East Africa, the way they are now used against frontier states in the African south.

U.S. WAGING WAR AGAINST AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

LD251513 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The American CIA is waging a war against African trade unions. This is proved by sensational exposures made in several major African newspapers of CIA machinations on the eve of the current fourth congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity in Lagos. In an attempt to subjugate this organization of African working people, American special services have developed a special plan of subversive activities against it codenamed Operation Africa. The KENYA TIMES quotes a confidential report discovered by African trade union activitists and newsmen as saying that the CIA has allocated $14 million on the operation. According to the well informed NEW NIGERIAN, Washington is especially dissatisfied with the leadership of the organization that holds an irreconcilable approach to the double dealing policy of the United States Administration and other Western countries in southern Africa.

United States ruling circles are also dissatisfied with the principled criticism of the Israeli policy of aggression in the Middle East by the leaders of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity. The White House is irritated because the Organization urges the United States and South Africa to stop actions aimed at destabilizing Angola and other Frontline countries and support for various terrorist groups.

American special services are trying to carry out their intention to remove persons undesirable for the United States from the Organization's leadership and introduce persons favorable to the White House, through the Afro-American Trade Union Center, the African branch of American trade organizations. The American Labor Alliance, working in close cooperation with the State Department and the CIA, is using the Afro-American Trade Union Center as an agent in Africa. Center members are supposed to protect the interests of transnational corporations in Africa and defend the positions of neocolonialist circles in that part of the world. They also preach the American concept of politically indifferent trade unions that distracts African working people from the struggle for their main right -- the right to life and work in conditions of peace.

However, such attempts meet with stubborn resistance on the part of the African working people. The chairman of the Nigerian Labor Congress that hosted the current forum in Lagos, 'Ali Chiroma, has said that in the present complicated international situation when the planet is threatened by a thermonuclear catastrophe the main task of the African labor movement is to unite the efforts of working people in the struggle for peace. African trade unions, he said, are opposed to the propaganda of war and the arms race, the giant spending on the development of new types of armaments which could be directed on combating poverty, backwardness, hunger, diseases, and droughts. In this context he praised the efforts of the Soviet Union to ease international tension and reach disarmament.

ETHIOPIAN FAMINE RELIEF EFFORT DESCRIBED

PM251629 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 23 January carriers on page 14, under the rubric "International Life," a 3,000-word "Ethiopian Reportage" by its special correspondent Aleksandr Prokhanov datelined Moscow-Addis Ababa, December 1984-January 1985, and entitled "The Grain of Hope."

After a brief general introduction, Prokhanov writes: "Ethiopia is fighting the famine. The country that accomplished a revolution, repulsed Somali aggression in Ogaden, and is waging an exhausting struggle against separatists in Eritrea, has jointed the battle with famine. This is how it was in revolutionary Russia, when we were tormented by the entente, tormented by White insurgents, tormented by the calamities of famine and typhoid. This is remembered by Soviet people, who have responded to Ethiopia's call and are working in the drought and disaster zone."

The author goes on to describe his experiences when accompanying a Soviet helicopter pilot on his mission, saying that "grain and provisions are piling up in the areas ports of Aseb and Mits'iwa. Dry cargo carriers continue to arrive from the USSR, Bulgaria, the United States, Canada, and the 'Common Market' countries." Continuing the description of his experiences, he deliberates: "There is also another painful, angry, and obvious thought: How absurd it is that people of the 20th century's mighty civilization can allow such a thing to occur! They build aircraft carriers and missiles, equip countless armies, and ponder 'star wars' -- all this instead of channeling their resourcefulness and riches, their knowledge of the earth and the universe here, in this scorching heat: to irrigate the desert; to grow crops; to clothe the barefoot and the naked; to save the child dying on the bare soil."

After further emotive description of the situation and relief operations, Prokhanov continues:

"I saw a Luftwaffe transport aircraft, bearing the black military cross, land at Addis Ababa airfield. A C-130 Hercules U.S. cargo aircraft, a British RAF aircraft -- these military aircraft are not transporting paratroopers to occupy Grenada, nor combat equipment to the Falklands, nor freight for Bundeswehr subunits in Europe. They have flown to Ethiopia carrying grain. Next to the military insignia, their fuselages display a fresh inscription: 'mercy flight.'

"There are not many such aircraft; far fewer than the Soviet AN-12's. But they are here, and they generate ambiguous feelings, just like the insignia on them. They are part of NATO.

"They are here, together with our aircraft. They are engaged in the same work as us, non-military work. They are saving people. Both our efforts and theirs are channeled in the same direction, and this generates hope that we can unite in the face of danger; that mankind is united; that there are common goals, despite the contradictions and confrontations.

Prokhanov ends his reportage with a brief further description of conditons at refugee camps and praise for the Ethiopian Government's efforts to combat the famine.

U.S. 'TAKING ADVANTAGE' OF ETHIOPIAN FAMINE

LD252120 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] Ethiopia has not received a single ton of food which the United States Administration promised to provide as drought relief back in November. This statement has been made by the commissar of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Dawit Wolde Giorgis. Comments by Georgiy Tanov, and this is what he writes:

For a long time the United States ignored altogether Ethiopia's calls on the world community for urgent aid. When the ignoring became embarrassing, Washington made a move that was more than awkward.

In reply to an inquiry made a group of representatives, President Reagan said he sympathized with the Ethiopians, but he said aid to Ethiopia would be an extra burden on the federal budget and would increase its deficit. Then came the solemn presidential pledge to donate large quantities of food to African nations including Ethiopia. But the United States aid has been confined to two transport planes and donations of charity institutions.

The United States has the world's biggest reserves of worthless food, but just like 40, 30, or 10 years ago, it uses grain and dried milk as a political tool. Advertising its role as the biggest donor of aid, Washington claims to be the manager and sponsor of all aid coming to Ethiopia from Western countries and some international organizations. And even the American press makes no secret of the fact.

American food has been coming to Ethiopia for several months. But it goes to the secessionist bands, not to Ethiopia's Government or people. And in frontier regions of the Sudan, American agents have been handing weapons and ammunition to Eritrea secessionists. Predictably the Ethiopian Government regards this as a hostile act and a gross violation of international law. Washington is taking advantage of the famine and the problem of the refugees in the Horn of Africa to spoil even more Ethiopia's tense relations with Somalia and the Sudan. The American press and ranking United States officials engaged in foreign policy and in food aid to other nations are making it plain that further aid to Ethiopia depends on changes in its foreign and home policy that would suit the United States.

Taking advantage of Ethiopia's disaster and hardship is just one episode in the 10 year long hostile policy of the United States with respect to revolutionary Ethiopia. But flour and tinned food cannot alter Ethiopia's historic choice or crush the honor and pride of the heroic Ethiopian people. The nation has made the first major successes in its effort against the drought and famine. Ethiopia will hold out against the disaster and against external counterrevolutionary forces.

IZVESTIYA HITS REAGAN REMARKS ON NICARAGUA

PM281107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Lie Masquerading as an Argument"]

[Text] Washington, 25 Jan -- In the attempt to justify the policy of state terrorism in Central America, first and foremost in relation to Nicaragua, the U.S. Administration resorts to juggling with facts and to outright lies.

Addressing a group of legislators from countries of the Western Hemisphere in the White House, President Reagan sought to attribute "aggressive designs" in the region to Nicaragua and to make that state's relations with other countries look like some kind of "conspiracy" against its neighbors. The President stated that the United States now "sees a new threat in Central America," supposedly emanating from Nicaragua's links with Libya and Iran. The pretext for this "conclusion," people here are noting, was the visit to Managua by Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

Observers assessed the White House chief's attacks on the Sandinist government as an attempt to exert pressure on the U.S. Congress, which will soon begin to discuss the appropriations requested by the White House for subversive activity against Nicaragua. NBC television stressed frankly that Reagan "has thus started a new campaign with the aim of obtaining resources from Congress to help the Nicaraguan rebels." According to ABC television, "Reagan stated that he would like to renew aid to the anti-Sandinist rebels. The administration's problem is that Congress clearly has no desire to renew secret aid to the "contras." As is well known, the administration is seeking an appropriation of $14 million in the current fiscal year for support for the counterrevolutionary gangs. In the words of a White House spokesman, the administration will seek approval for this aid "in full."

ORTEGA CALLS FOR U.S.-NICARAGUA TALKS TO RESUME

LD281446 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Managua January 28 TASS -- Ignoring international laws, the Government of the United States conducts a war of extermination against the people of Nicaragua, said President of the Republic Daniel Ortega. Speaking at a mass meeting in the Jinotega Department, he emphasized that in a bid to stifle the Sandinist people's revolution the American ruling circles resort to genocide with regard to civilians of Nicaragua.

More than 6,000 Nicaraguan children became orphans as a result of American imperialism's criminal aggression, said Daniel Ortega. About 130 children at the age of under 12 lost their lives in the last months of 1984 from the hands of mercenaries who are at the service of the CIA. The Reagan administration, according to official data, earmarked for aggression against Nicaragua more than 80 million dollars, with each dollar being stained with the blood of Nicaraguan people.

The White House now seeks hard to have the Congress to endorse new huge sums for financing its mercenary army of counterrevolutionaries.

Daniel Ortega called upon the people of Nicaragua to continue the struggle against Somoza gangs till their full liquidation. The government of the Republic, said the Nicaraguan leader, intends to continue exerting every effort to attain a peaceful, political settlement in Central America.

The Reagan administration should resume Nicaraguan-American negotiations in Manzanillo (Mexico), which were interrupted through its fault, and recognise what was attained through the efforts of the Contadora Group countries with a view of political settlement of the situation in the region.

U.S. ACTIONS 'EXACERBATE' C. AMERICA SITUATION

PM281017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[R. Tuchnin article under the "Our Commentary" rubric: "Sinister Envoys"]

[Text] High-ranking politicians in R. Reagan's entourage are clearly giving their Central American colleagues no respite.

Scarcely had Harry Shlaudeman, special representative in Central America, had time to report back on his lightning tour to Central America before R. McFarlane, national security adviser, carried out his own secret lightning tour, following almost exactly the same route of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Panama. Simultaneously U.S. Vice President Bush paid a semisecret visit to Honduras to meet with the president and army commander.

Under attack from journalists during a "Meet the Press" spot on television, McFarlane could find no better way of justifying his unexpected secret trip than to claim that it was necessary on the eve of President Reagan's inauguration to exchange views with Central American leaders and to let them know that the United States would continue to back them. The Washington politician's conciliatory arguments are all intended to confuse public opinion and distract its attention from the dangerous schemes now being implemented by the White House.

McFarlane's trip was indeed connected with the festivities marking the President's inauguration in Washington, but in a quite different way. During his second presidential campaign Reagan sought to pave the way to the White House by making "peacemaking statements" regarding Central America among other areas. In line with these tactics Nicaraguan-U.S. talks began in the Mexican city of Manzanillo last summer. Prior to the November elections the United States was still trying to create the impression that it was ready to come to some sort of agreement at the talks, but then everything went by the wayside, ending up a few days ago with Washington's blatant unilateral refusal to continue the talks, despite constant constructive proposals from Nicaragua.

The American Administration has conducted itself with equal provocativeness in The Hague, where the International Court has begun investigating Nicaragua's complaint about American acts of aggression. Its representative ostentatiously decided to boycott the investigation by the court, which recognized the legitimacy of the Nicaraguan Government's appeal. Washington's conduct not only puts it outside the international legal system but also shows that it is aggressively bent on continuing to rely solely on brute force to resolve the problems of Central America.

American diplomacy has been trying for a long time now to undermine the Contadora Group, which is endeavouring to stabilize the situation in the region by peaceful means. Washington's paramount task is to wreck the conference of Central American countries called on the Contadora Group's initiative for mid-February. Various channels (including distinguished Washington envoys) are being used in a protracted softening-up operation on amenable regimes to try to ensure that they reject the Contadora Group's "Peace Act" or at least introduce provisos or amendments that would make it unacceptable to Nicaragua.

Honduras is being particularly wooed. "The growing desire for independence on the part of the government in Tegucigalpa and especially the new military leadership," EFE reports, "is alarming the Americans, especially in view of the 10,000 contras who have taken refuge in Honduras." The correspondent clearly overdid it in referring to the "independence" of the local puppets. However, there is no doubt that Washington politicians are extremely concerned by a certain intractableness on the part of its Honduran satellite, which is pushing up its price. If political big shots like McFarlane and Bush have hurried off to Tegucigalpa, one after the other, the matter is indeed taking a serious turn.

The real point, of course, lies not in the Honduran rulers' "vacillation" for the public consumption but in the fact that their American patrons have most likely set their sights squarely on armed intervention against Nicaragua and want their main bridgehead, in Honduras, to be at full combat readiness.

The withdrawal from the talks in Manzanillo, the boycotting of the International Court, and the undermining of the Contadora Group's activity are three actions by Washington aimed at further exacerbating confrontation in Central America, and they pose a great threat to peace throughout the region.

U.S. TANK PARTICIPATION IN 'BIG PINE-3' NOTED

LD290911 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 29 TASS -- 4,500 U.S. servicemen will take part in a large-scale military exercise to start on Honduran territory close to Nicaragua's border on February 11. According to a Pentagon spokesman, American tanks will be involved for the first time in the war games, codenamed "Big Pine-3", which will last till April 12. U.S. engineer units will continue work on building in the border regions airfields which are used by CIA mercenaries for subversive operations against Nicaragua.

GAN VIEWS U.S. 'DEMOCRACY' IN C. AMERICA

LD252256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Vitaliy Gan commentary]

[Text] Under the false slogan of strengthening democracy, a conference of representatives of 20 Central and Latin American countries is in progress in Washington. Also attending is Canada, and a group of U.S. congressmen. Press reports indicate that behind the demagogic arguments of the American participants lies an obvious desire on the part of the United States to gain undivided sway in the Western Hemisphere, which they regard as their feudal domain.

At the microphone is the international affairs journalist, Vitaliy Gan:

One American president allowed himself a very remarkable statement: Referring to one of the Latin American dictators who had distinguished himself in the sphere of atrocities, the president delivered himself of the thoughtful observation: He is a rogue of course, but he is our rogue! A lot of water has flowed under the bridges since then, but Washington's yardstick of good and evil has not changed. The present conference provides very eloquent proof of this. Gathered under one roof in the American capital is a rather motley crowd whose chief adornments are the representatives of such agonized countries as El Salvador, Honduras, and a number of other countries of Central and Latin America ruled by the stranglers of their own peoples.

Those in Washington who have organized this gathering are not at all embarrassed by such peccadilloes as murder, terrorism, and the brutal crushing of universally recognized rights and freedoms. They are "on our side," so they can get away with anything, no matter how much blood they have on their hands.

The U.S. Military Information Center once explained to the uninitiated that Washington's main criterion in choosing its friends was whether a regime was taking part in the campaign against communism. As soon as any government joined in that campaign, the United States set about actively providing military-economic aid, and made efforts to keep it in power. Everything else was written off as part of the price of democracy. Hence the great-power philosophy that can be summed up in the warcry: Whoever is not with us, is against us. For the reactionary regimes: aid; for those who reject the American diktat: threats, subversion of their stability, intervention; for the waverers: hints of the stick or of the dollar carrot, according to circumstances.

Of the content of the present talks in Washington, nothing concrete is known; but on the basis of reports in the transatlantic press, one can form some sort of impresssion. Plans are being discussed for setting up an organization of legislators of the Western Hemisphere countries to strengthen so-called democratic values and institutions. In other words, the United States, having arbitrarily appointed itself a nation of guardians of the values of freedom and justice, would like to institutionalize its right to dictate.

President Reagan was asked at one of his interviews what he would like to read about himself in the history books. I would like it to be said of me that I strengthened the freedom of the individual, he replied. It is not impossible that at the very-moment when he was saying those words, somewhere in El Salvador, new innocent victims of the defenders of Washington-style democracy were being mowed down by bullets from American guns.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT

PM281515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Tancredo de Almeida Neves congratulating him on his election as president of the Federative Republic of Brazil and wishing him successes in his activity in that high state post.

The telegram expresses the hope that the fruitful relations and mutually advantageous cooperation that has become established between the Soviet Union and Brazil will develop and deepen for the sake of our countries' peoples, in the interests of the further strengthening of mutual trust, and the consolidation of universal peace and international security.

In a reply telegram T. Neves, expressing gratitude for the congratulations, gave an assurance of his desire to promote the maintenance of the bonds of friendship binding the peoples of Brazil and the Soviet Union and the constructive spirit characterizing relations between the two countries.

MASHKIN ON U.S. PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR AGAINST CUBA

PY260130 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Valentin Mashkin commentary : "United States Steps Up Psychological Warfare Against Cuba"]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. I would like to remind you that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko during his recent talk with political observers criticized the U.S. hostile policies toward Cuba.

There are more than enough examples of this policy. One of the latest is the broadcasting of Radio Marti, scheduled for 28 February. This is a radio station that goes along the lines of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. In other words, this is not a regular radio station broadcasting for foreign listeners, but a new subversive radio center.

Washington does not conceal the fact that Radio Marti's main task is to destabilize the prevailing system in Cuba. This subversive center has been allocated $11 million for this fiscal year. Eventually, it is expected that this radio station will broadcast 14 hours a day. This means that the Washington administration is openly expanding its psychological warfare against this Caribbean socialist country.

Washington's new [words indistinct] toward Cuba is a logical component of the anti-Cuban policies of the current U.S. Administration. I am sure our listeners will recall that with Reagan's coming to power the tensions in the relations between the two countries increased considerably. The threats against the peace-loving island became more frequent on the part of high U.S. officials. Last year the U.S. Senate approved the so-called Political Resolution on Cuba, which was also full of threats.

The U.S. press has published slanderous news on Cuba, originating from high government sources, now indicating that Cuban officials were reportedly involved in the international business of narcotics. The Pentagon and the CIA prepared 16 alternative plans for political and military actions against Cuba. The Washington administration, putting the blame on somebody else, accused Havana of meddling in the internal affairs of Central America, and things like that.

I would like once again to use here the expression of a logical component. Yes, the anti-Cuban course of the Washington administration is certainly a logical component of all its policies in Latin America. This policy is based on two pillars: the support for dictatorships; and the crashing down of liberation movements, and confrontation with progressive states. This policy was established in the infamous declaration of Santa Fe [not further identified]. Last year, the principles of this declaration served as the basis for the Latin American portion of the U.S. Republican Party electoral platform.

Washington's Latin American policies are also a logical component of its overall foreign policies. It is characteristic of the United States to also support dictatorships at the world level as it is also its nature to repress liberation movements and to confront progressive countries.

That is the sinister scenario in which the radio station, that, by taking the name of Jose Marti profanes the figure of this popular hero of Cuba, will begin to poison the air late in February.

FRG PAPER REPORTS ON CHERNENKO'S POOR HEALTH

DW291007 Hamburg BILD in German 29 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Chernenko, Lung Destroyed -- Now the Heart, Too?"]

[Text] Is Kremlin chief Chernenko (73) dying? He has been taken to the emergency ward of the Kuntsevo Government Hospital, gasping for air. The best Soviet heart and lung experts are treating him, and a doctor from Czechoslovakia has also been flown to Moscow.

The diagnosis is that Chernenko will never recover. Western intelligence services have learned that he suffered a lung infarct some time ago. White blood cells caused the cicatrization of part of the lung. Chernenko has also been suffering for a long time from emphysema. The doctors now have determined that this has seriously damaged his coronary vessels.

Two weeks ago the Kremlin chief was supposed to fly to Sofia (Bulgaria) to participate in an Eastern summit meeting. A Western intelligence service said that his physicians prohibited the visit because the smog there is worse than in the Ruhr area.

CHERNENKO, ALIYEV SIGN TEST PILOT'S OBITUARY

PM251603 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 January in its First Edition carries on page 3 a 500-word obituary of former test pilot Mikhail Mikhaylovich Gromov signed by:

"K. U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye. K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, L.V. Smirnov, S.L. Sokolov, I.F. Dmitriyev, N.I. Savinkin, I.S. Silayev, B.P. Bugayev, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, V.M. Shabanov, I.N. Shkadov, L.L. Batekhin, G.P. Skorikov, N.S. Stroyev, V.V. Kozlov, A.N. Soshnikov, A.S. Systov, A.V. Bolbot, V.V. Reshetnikov, A.A. Tupolev, G.V. Novozhilov, P.D. Grushin, A.S. Yakovlev, P.A. Belyakov, G.P. Svishchev, S.I. Rudenkov, Ye. Ya. Savitskiy and G.F. Baydukov."

CHERNENKO, MENTESHASHVILI SIGN AWARD DECREE

PM281731 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 29 January in its Morning Edition front-pages a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree signed by K.U. Chernenko as chairman and by T. Menteshashvili as secretary on the award of the "Hero of Socialsit Labor" title and attendant honors to Academician V.Ye. Zuyev. The decree is dated 28 January.

NEW ESTONIAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER APPOINTED

WA280900 [Editorial Report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 20 December 1984 carries on page 1 an Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 19 December 1984 appointing Comrade Lauri Arnoldovich Shmidt minister of construction. The decree was signed by A. Ryuytel, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet and V. Vakht, secretary of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Lauri Arnoldovich Shmidt was born in Tartu to the family of an Estonian worker. He is an engineer-economist who graduated from Tallinn Construction-Mechanics Technical School and Tallinn Polytechnical Institute.

The report says L. Shmidt's working career began in 1965 as a master craftsman in the Tartu plant for reinforced-concrete products. After serving in the Soviet Army, he worked in the Elvaskaya Mobile Mechanized Column as an engineer, construction master, chief engineer, and then chief. Since 1979 he had directed the "Tartustroy" trust. In 1963 he was chosen as deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the Tartu City Soviet of People's Deputies.

L. Shmidt has been a member of the CPSU since 1978. He is a member of the Tartu Gorkom of the Communist Party of Estonia and a deputy of the Tartu City Soviet of People's Deputies.

The report adds that by the same decree the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium released Harri Valterovich Lumi from his position as minister of construction in connection with his transfer to other work.

NEW TASHKENT OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

LD222014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At a plenum of the Tashkent Obkom held today, an organizational matter was discussed. Comrade Musakhanov was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the Tashkent Obkom, in connection with his retirement on pension.

Comrade Alimov, who had been working as chairman of the Tashkent Oblispolkom, was elected first secretary of the obkom. A speech was made at the plenum by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

NEW UZBEK FOREIGN TOURISM CHIEF APPOINTED

WA250900 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 21 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 100-word decree of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of Khashim Rakhimov to the post of chief of the Main Administration for Foreign Tourism of the Uzbek SSR. Page 4 of the same issue carries, under the rubric of "Chronicle," a 50-word announcement that Nigmatulla Khikmatullayev has been relieved of his duties as chief of the Uzbek Foreign Tourism Administration in connection with his retirement.

UZBEK COMMUNICATIONS, CINEMATOGRAPHY HEADS NAMED

WA251000 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 6 January carries on page 1 two 100-word decrees announcing the following personnel changes: Kamildzhan Rakhimov is to be the new minister of communications of the Uzbek SSR, replacing Timur Makhsudovich Tokhtayev. Aziz Appakovich Turayev has been appointed chairman of the Uzbek State Committee on Cinematography, replacing Abdullakhad Abdullayev. Page 4 of the same issue carries a 50-word announcement under the rubric of "Chronicle," stating that both former occupants of these posts were relieved of their duties in connection with transfer to other work.

BRIEFS

PENZA OBKOM CHIEF AWARDED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Fedor Mikhaylovich Kulikov, first secretary of Penza CPSU Obkom, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his services to the Communist Party and Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jan 85 LD]

PRAVDA CARRIES 1984 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE DATA

PM281610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 85 First Edition pp 1-2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Let Us Complete the 5-Year Plan Successfully; On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1984" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In 1984, the 4th year of the 5-year plan, social production developed dynamically, its scale and efficiency grew, and qualitative indicators improved. The people's prosperity increased.

The main results of the country's economic and social development for last year as described by the following figures:

	1984 as a percentage of 1983
national income used for consumption and accumulation	102.6
industrial output -- total	104.2
including:	
production of means of production	104.1
production of consumer goods	104.3
agricultural output	100
freight turnover of all types of transport	102.9
commissioning of fixed capital	103
capital investment	102
numbers of workers and employees	100.6
labor productivity:	
in industry	103.8
in agriculture (social production)	101
in construction	103.1
in rail transport	102.0
profit from the national economy	103.2
real per capita income	103
national economy wage fund	102.9
average monetary remuneration of workers and employees	102.5
kolkhoz members' earnings from public-sector farming on kolkhozes	103
payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds:	
in total	103.5
per capita	102.6
state and cooperative retail trade turnover	104.2
volume of consumer services sales to the population	105.8
total area of housing commissioned	100.5
foreign trade turnover	109

NATIONAL INCOME utilized for consumption and accumulation amounted to R496 billion (in comparable prices) and increased by R12 billion in comparison with 1983. This entire increase has been channeled into raising the people's prosperity.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT increased by R31 billion in comparison with 1983 and reached R783 billion (in enterprise wholesale prices at 1 January 1982).

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT worth R135 billion was obtained in 1984, which was R7 billion more than the average annual amount for the previous 3 years of the 5-year plan.

FIXED CAPITAL worth R162 billion was commissioned, which is R4 billion more than in 1983.

The AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES was 116.7 million, with kolkhoz members (public-sector farming) numbering 12.9 million. As in previous years full employment of the able-bodied population was ensured.

Measures to improve the economic mechanism were implemented. A significant place among them was occupied by the economic experiments conducted in industry and other sectors of the national economy and by streamlining and cutting costs in the managerial apparatus at all levels.

The use of collective forms of labor organization and remuneration was expanded. The collective contract became more widespread.

There was an IMPROVEMENT IN THE UTILIZATION of material, labor, and financial resources. Increases in social labor productivity accounted for a saving of the labor of 3 million people and 94 percent of national income growth. Losses of worktime and cadre turnover were reduced.

WORKING PEOPLE'S ACTIVENESS INCREASED and their participation in management and the resolution of questions of production and social development expanded. The overwhelming majority of labor collectives coped successfully with the socialist pledges for a 1-percent above-plan labor productivity increase and a 0.5-percent reduction in prime cost.

At the same time, a number of enterprises and associations failed to fulfill the targets and socialist pledges for saving material resources, increasing labor productivity, and reducing prime cost. Serious shortcomings exist in the utilization of secondary raw materials.

FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER rose to R139 billion, or by 9 percent in comparison with the previous year; exports increased by 10 percent and imports by 8 percent. The socialist countries accounted for the bulk of the trade. The USSR's economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the socialist community countries expanded and deepened in line with the decisions of the CEMA economic summit.

1. Scientific and Technical Progress

The technical reequipping of all national economic sectors on the basis of the introduction of new equipment and progressive techniques continued. Scientific and technical programs were implemented. Some 15 scientific discoveries were registered. The following figures were recorded last year:

models of new types of machines, equipment, apparatuses devices, and means of automation created	3,800

mechanized flow and automated lines established at industrial enterprises	more than 11,000
sectors, shops, and production facilities transferred to comprehensive mechanization and automation	over 5,000
automated systems for accounting, planning, and management created, including automated systems for contolling technological processes	around 700
	around 600
use made in the national economy of:	
inventions	more than 24,000
rationalizers' proposals	around 4 million

The number of scientific workers amounted to around 1.5 million.

In INDUSTRY high-productivity equipment was introduced and production techniques improved. In line with the state plan 10,500 metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control were introduced, and 75 model demonstration sectors and shops equipped with industrial robots and 19 comprehensively automated sectors for the computer-controlled machining of spare parts were set up.

Energy- and resource-saving technological processes and equipment were assimilated in the power generation industry, the oil refining and chemical industries, ferrous metallurgy, the construction materials industry, and other sectors.

The use of metal-saving techniques in machine building was expanded and the pool of progressive metal-working equipment increased. Production of cast, forged, and drop forged metal, welded structures using the comprehensive mechanized method, and billets and spares using efficient technological processes increased.

Production was assimilated and started up for 4,000 new types of products, including economic types of rolled metal, power engineering and materials-handling equipment, electric motors with improved technical and economic parameters, and metal-working complexes equipped with automatic manipulators. There was an increase in production of machine tools with digital program control -- including multifunction machine tools -- robot-operated pressing complexes, and means of mechanization and automation for loading and unloading, materials-handling, and storage work. Output of computer equipment and new models of micro-and minicomputers increased.

A trial batch of Vaz front-wheel drive passenger vehicles was manufactured. Production of powerful all-purpose [universalno-propashnyy] 100-horsepower wheeled tractors with extensive sets of additional equipment was started up.

An experiment is under way at certain production associations aimed at increasing the responsibility of workers in design and technology subunits for the technical standard and quality of their development projects and for increasing their interest in carrying out more work with fewer personnel.

In AGRICULTURE industrial techniques geared to ensuring high and stable harvests and the more efficient use of resources have become more widespread. Work aimed at growing and extensively introducing agricultural crop varieties and hybrids for cultivation on the basis of these techniques continued.

The technical equipping of TRANSPORTATION improved.

The length of railroad equipped with automatic blocking and centralized signaling increased by 3 percent and electrified lines by 2 percent; 59.3 percent of freight traffic was carried out using electric traction. Container shipments by rail increased by 7 percent and container cargo at sea by 14 percent. The proportion of the motor vehicle pool running on diesel increased.

In CONSTRUCTION the use of fully finished components, designs, and blocks was expanded. The volume of totally modular [polnosbornyy] construction increased by 2.8 percent in comparison with 1983. The plan for installing technological equipment in large modules and erecting constructions, installations, and buildings from ferroconcrete slabs was fulfilled. The block-batching [komplektno-blochnyy] method and tour of duty method of organizing project construction were used. The pool of construction machines was replenished with high-productivity equipment.

At the same time, the rates at which the production apparatus of national economic sectors is renewed are still inadequate. A number of plan targets for the development of science, technology, and scientific and technological programs were not fulfilled.

II. Industry

The annual OUTPUT SALES plan was 101.5-percent fulfilled. Targets FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MANY VERY IMPORTANT ARTICLES were exceeded.

THE TOTAL VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT increased by 4.2 percent compared with 1983. This was higher than the average for the 3 previous years of the current 5-year plan. The figures for individual industrial sectors are as follows:

	Production volume in 1984 as a percentage of 1983
electricity generation	106
fuel industry	100.9
ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	103
chemical and petrochemical industry	105
machine building and metal-working	107
timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry	103
construction materials industry	102
light industry	101
food industry	103
production of cultural, consumer, and economic goods	104

Higher rates than for industry as a whole were achieved in electricity generation, machine building and metal-working, and the gas, chemical, and petrochemical industries. Preferential growth in the production of consumer goods (Group B output) was ensured.

The western Siberia, Kansk-Achinsk, south Yakutia, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, south Tajik, and Kursk magnetic anomaly zone territorial production complexes developed rapidly.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY increased by 3.8 percent, accounting for 93 percent of the growth in output. The growth in labor productivity in industry as a whole and in most ministries outstripped average wage increases.

Teams working to an integrated work schedule and paid by end results are being increasingly developed. They account for around 70 percent of all workers in teams. The targets for reductions in output PRIME COST and PROFIT growth were exceeded. Above-plan reductions in prime cost realized savings of more than R2 billion. The technical and economic indicators for the production and quality of articles improved somewhat. The proportion of top quality output in the volume of output subject to classification was 43 percent.

Figures for the fulfillment of the output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for the MINISTRIES are cited below:

All-union and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of annual output sales plan	1984 as percentage of 1983	
		Production volume	Labor productivity
power and electrification	102	106	105
petroleum industry	99.5	99.8	97
petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.7	102	102
gas industry	102	108	106
coal industry	100.2	100.9	100.8
ferrous metallurgy	102	102	103
nonferrous metallurgy	101	103	103
chemical industry	102	106	105
production of mineral fertilizers	100.4	105	103
power machine building	101	107	108
heavy and transport machine building	101	105	106
electrical equipment industry	101	104	107
chemical and petroleum machine building	101	108	108
machine tool and tool building industry	101	106	107
instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems	102	106	108
automotive industry	102	104	105
tractor and agricultural machine building	101	106	106
machine building for animal hubandry and feed production	101	108	109
construction, road, and municipal machine building	102	104	106
machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.9	106	107
timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry	100.2	103	104
construction materials industry	100.1	102	103
light industry	100.6	101	103
food industry	101	103	103
fruit and vegetable farming	99	101	100.6
meat and dairy industry	103	104	103
fish industry	104	105	105
procurement	103	105	102
medical industry	101	107	107
main administration of the microbiological industry	99	108	106

The plan for labor productivity growth was fulfilled by all industrial ministries except the Ministries of the Petroleum Industry and Mineral Fertilizer Production.

The industry of all UNION REPUBLICS was further developed. The indicators for fulfillment of the plan for output sales and for growth rates (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

	Percentage fulfillment of annual output sales plan	1984 as a percentage of 1983 production volume	labor productivity
RSFSR	101	103.7	103.8
Ukrainian SSR	102	104.0	103.8
Belorussian SSR	102	105.6	104.8
Uzbek SSR	100.6	102.2	100.1
Kazakh SSR	100.6	103.2	102.6
Georgian SSR	102	106.3	104.9
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.1	103.8
Lithuanian SSR	102	105.6	105.0
Moldavian SSR	101	104.5	103.3
Latvian SSR	102	104.1	104.3
Kirgiz SSR	101	106.2	105.7
Tajik SSR	103	103.8	102.1
Armenian SSR	102	106.8	104.3
Turkmen SSR	103	104.1	102.9
Estonian SSR	102	102.9	103.2

In 1984 five industrial ministries conducted an economic experiment to expand the rights of production associations (enterprises in planning and economic activity and to step up their responsibility for the results of work. The indicators of the activity of the associations and enterprises which went over to the experiment improved. The level of fulfillment of contractual commitments increased in the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and of the Electrical Equipment Industry. Associations and enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry met their delivery commitments in full.

Production of the MOST IMPORTANT TYPES OF OUTPUT was as follows:

	Produced in 1984	1984 as a percentage of 1983
electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	1493	105
oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	613	99.4
gas, billion cubic meters	587	110
coal, million metric tons	712	99.5
steel, million metric tons	154	101
rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	107	100.8

steel pipes, million metric tons	18.9	100.8
iron ore, million metric tons	247	100.8
mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	30.8	104
chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	576	104
caustic soda, million metric tons	3.0	104
sulfuric acid, million metric tons	25.3	102
synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	4.8	109
chemical fibers and yarns, million metric tons	1.4	104
motor vehicle tires, millions	63.7	103
synthetic detergents, million metric tons	1.1	99
turbines, million kilowatts	21.3	138
turbine generators, million kilowatts	13.7	109
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	53.8	102
metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	2385	109
of which, with digital program control	773	128
forging and pressing machines, million rubles	666	102
program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	13.7	125
instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	4.6	106
computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	3.6	111
petroleum apparatus, million rubles	212	102
chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	853	105
industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	1.6	106
tractors, million horsepower	50.9	103
agricultural machines, billion rubles	3.6	103
machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	2.6	106
combines, thousands:		
grain harvesting	118	99.9
corn harvesting	2.3	114
cotton harvesting machines, thousands	10.1	100.8
excavators, thousands	41.8	100.1
commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	280	103
paper, million metric tons	5.9	103
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	32.1	102
cement, million metric tons	130	101
precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	131	103
textiles, all types, billion square meters	11.8	104
sewn goods, billion rubles	25.1	104
knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	1.7	102

leather footwear, million pairs	764	102
meat, in all, million metric tons	16.7	102
of which, industrial yield	10.6	105
sausage products, million metric tons	3.3	103
edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	7.0	104
animal oil, million metric tons	1.5	103
wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	28.6	103
margarine products, million metric tons	1.4	96
granulated sugar, million metric tons	12.5	100.5
vegetable oil, million metric tons	2.7	96
confectionery, million metric tons	4.2	101
natural tea, thousand metric tons	249	106
canned foods, billion standard cans	17.1	99.7
of which, fruits and vegetables	11.9	99.1
clocks and watches, millions	67.1	97
chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	899	103
high-grade crockery (glass and crystal), billion rubles	1.3	95
radio receivers, millions	9.4	101
television sets, millions	9.0	105
of which, color sets	3.6	106
refrigerators and freezers, millions	5.7	99.5
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	3.0	108
washing machines, millions	4.5	107
automobiles, millions	1.3	100.9
motorcycles and motor scooters, millions	1.2	102
furniture, billion rubles	7.5	105

The plan for the extraction of gas and ferrous metal ores, and for the production of steel pipes, chemical plant protection agents, automobile tires, turbines, metal-cutting machine tools, industrial robots, instruments, automation and computer equipment, tractors, excavators, paper, and other products was fulfilled.

The planned production volume for most consumer goods, specifically cotton and woolen textiles, sewn goods, leather footwear, meat, edible fish products, animal fats, wholemilk products, confectionery, tea, chinaware and earthenware, radio receivers, television sets, automobiles, and furniture was exceeded.

The targets for the extraction of oil and coal and the production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, individual types of agricultural equipment, commercial lumber, cement, linen and silk cloth, and knitted underwear and outerwear were not fulfilled.

The plan fulfillment indicators for output deliveries in accordance with concluded contracts and orders improved.

However, contractual commitments are still not being fully met. Considerable lags were permitted by associations and enterprises of the Ministries of the Coal Industry, Mineral Fertilizer Production, and Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and Fruit and Vegetable farming. Individual production associations and enterprises did not make full use of production capacities, failed to cope with targets for labor productivity, prime cost, and accumulations, and produced low-quality output.

III. Agriculture

The workers in agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex carried out considerable work to fulfill the country's food program. Appreciable successes were scored last year by crop farmers from many oblasts in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Armenian SSR, the Turkmen SSR, and the Estonian SSR.

State grain resources totally ensure the supply of the country's population with bread and bread products.

The following quantities were harvested in 1984: 8.6 million metric tons of raw cotton, 85.3 million metric tons of sugar beets (industrial), 4.5 million metric tons of sunflowers, 85.3 million metric tons of potatoes, and 30.7 million metric tons of vegetables. Work for the 1985 harvest was completed more expeditiously. Winter grain crops were sown on a total area of 35 million hectares, and 102.8 million hectares of fields were fall-plowed. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been supplied with seeds for spring grain crops, and most of them have been brought up to sowing condition. Mass maintenance of agricultural equipment is in progress.

Work on increasing the area of reclaimed land and boosting its efficiency is in progress in line with the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) plenum decisions. The total area under moisture supply irrigation [vlagozaryadkovyye polivy] has increased, and more mineral and organic fertilizers have been applied to irrigated and drained fields.

Positive results have been achieved in STOCKRAISING. The OUTPUT of all types of produce (all categories of farms) has increased:

	1983	1984
meat (carcass weight), millions of metric tons	16.4	16.7
milk, millions of metric tons	96.4	97.6
eggs, billions	75.1	76.0
wool (natural weight), thousands of metric tons	462	463

Productivity per cow on public-sector farms increased, and average milk yield increased 2 percent.

STATE PURCHASES OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS on all categories of farms:

	1983	1984
livestock and poultry, millions of metric tons:		
live weight	17.5	18.2
carcass weight	11.0	11.6
milk, millions of metric tons	63.4	66.2
eggs, billions	48.2	49.5
wool (in terms of pure fiber), thousands of metric tons	238.5	240.3

By comparison with 1983 state purchases of livestock and poultry (live weight) and milk increased by 4 percent and of eggs by 3 percent. The plan for livestock product purchases was overfulfilled.

THE POPULATION OF PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK on all categories of farms stood at (million head):

	As of 1 January	
	1984	1985
cattle	119.6	120.8
of which cows	43.9	43.5
hogs	78.7	77.8
sheep and goats	151.8	148.8

Profitability in the production of basic types of agricultural produce was ensured. The profits from all activities by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1984 amounted to over R18 billion.

Alongside the successes that were achieved, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to fulfill the plan for sales of arable farming and livestock products to the state. Inadequate use is made of production growth reserves, equipment is allowed to lie idle, and losses of agricultural produce and nonproductive expenditure are allowed to occur.

The material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is strengthening. The plan for SUPPLIES of most types of equipment, mineral fertilizers, and chemical feed additives to agriculture was fulfilled.

Farms received more than 380,000 tractors with a total capacity of 33 million horsepower, 115,000 grain harvesting combines, 8,000 potato picking combines, 6,600 sugar beet picking machines, 9,900 cotton picking machines, 48,000 mineral fertilizer spreaders, 39,000 machines for applying solid organic fertilizers to the soil, 36,000 pick-up balers, 3,700 coarse feed shredder-grinders, 16,000 sprinkler machines and installations and much additional equipment, 23.1 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers, and 772,000 metric tons of chemical feed additives (in terms of 100 percent nutrient agents).

CAPITAL INVESTMENT in the agro-industrial complex, including sectors supplying means of production to agriculture, amounted to R55 billion, of which R45 billion was invested in agriculture. An extensive program of land reclamation building is being implemented. Capital investment for this purpose amounted to R8.8 billion.

IV. Transport and Communications

Freight transportation and freight turnover in individual transport sectors are characterized by the following data:

	Performed in 1984	1984 as percentage of 1983
FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION, millions of metric tons		
railroad transport	3,910	102
public river transport	619	102
public motor transport	6,356	96
petroleum and petroleum product pipelines	648	99.9

FREIGHT TURNOVER, billions of metric ton-kilometers		
railroad transport	3,641	101
public river transport	265	97
public motor transport	138	97
petroleum and petroleum product pipelines	1,370	101
Ministry of the Gas Industry gas pipelines	997	116

Freight turnover in all types of transport amounted to 7.7 trillion metric ton-kilometers, having increased 2.9 percent by comparison with 1983; passenger turnover reached 991 billion passenger-kilometers, a 2.1 percent increase.

RAILROAD TRANSPORT fulfilled its annual plan for total volume of freight carried and for the majority of most important freight categories, for freight turnover, and for the labor productivity of workers engaged in freight carrying operations. The entire growth in freight carrying operations was achieved through increased labor productivity. The average weight of freight trains increased. At the same time, the plans for passenger turnover and for average daily productivity per locomotive and per freight car was underfulfilled. Freight cars are allowed to spend unproductive time during loading and unloading operations, and irrational freight shipments are allowed to occur.

SEA TRANSPORT overfulfilled its plans for freight carrying operations on both domestic and foreign routes and for labor productivity. Freight carrying operations on foreign routes increased 7 percent by comparison with 1983. The loading and unloading operations plan was fulfilled 105 percent, including 112-percent fulfillment for the direct transshipment (ship-freight car, freight car-ship) plan.

RIVER TRANSPORT fulfilled its overall freight carrying plan. The targets for freight turnover, passenger turnover, and passenger carrying operations were not fully met.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORT met the plan for freight carrying operations, passenger carrying operations, passenger turnover, and paid runs by passenger taxi cabs. By comparison with last year, passenger carrying operations and passenger turnover increased 3 percent and the paid runs by passenger taxi cabs 2 percent. The freight turnover plan was not fulfilled.

Freight turnover increased somewhat in PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCT PIPELINE TRANSPORT, but the plan was not fulfilled. The volume of petroleum and petroleum products pumped was below targets.

Ministry of Gas Industry GAS PIPELINES fulfilled the plan for commercial gas deliveries, and the volume of gas delivered increased by 54 billion cubic meters during the year.

AIR TRANSPORT exceeded its plan for passenger carrying operations, passenger turnover, total volume of air freight carrying operations, and work serving sectors of the national economy. A total of 112 million persons were carried. Passenger transportation increased 2 percent, while passenger turnover and the total volume of air freight carrying operations increased 4 percent. Airborne chemical treatment was carried out over an area of 103 million hectares.

Nevertheless, individual transport sectors failed to fully meet the national economy's needs in the transportation of several most important freight categories.

Railroad transport failed to fulfill the plan for the transportation of timber freight, fluxes, and mineral fertilizers; river transport failed to fulfill the plan for the transportation of ores, cement, ferrous metals, and several other freight categories.

COMMUNICATION ENTERPRISES fulfilled the plan for output volume and basic indicators for the development of means of communications; output growth amounted to 5 percent.

V. Capital Construction

ABOUT 200 NEW STATE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES JOINED THE RANKS of operational enterprises in the national economy. The modernization and technical retooling of operating enterprises were implemented on a large scale. A large number of housing, schools, hospitals, preschool institutions, and other projects for social and cultural purposes were commissioned.

In the ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY the Kalininsk and Zaporozhye AES's, new turbines at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, and a number of other electric power stations came on stream.

The PETROLEUM REFINING AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY saw the commissioning of capacities for the hydrorefining of fuel and the production of motor vehicle tires, ethylene, isoprene, butadiene, industrial carbon, and other products.

The GAS INDUSTRY commissioned several new long-distance gas pipeline sections totaling about 11,000 km in length. The Urengoy-Tsentr-1 long-distance gas pipeline was commissioned ahead of schedule. Capacities for gas processing at the second stage of the Orenburg helium plant were commissioned.

In the COAL INDUSTRY the capacities of a number of operational mines and pits were increased.

In FERROUS METALLURGY, the Gomel Oblast metallurgical plant in Belorussia was commissioned; capacities for iron ore extraction at the Krivoy Rog central ore dressing combine named for the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine, for the production of iron ore concentrate at the Stoylenskiy Ore dressing combine, and for the production of steel at Belgorod Oblast's Oskolskiy electro-metallurgical combine named for L.I. Brezhnev were commissioned.

The capacities of a number of operational enterprises in NONFERROUS METALLURGY were expanded.

The CHEMICAL INDUSTRY commissioned capacities for the production of synthetic ammonia at Kemerovo's "Azot" production association and of industrial capron yarns at Barnaul's synthetic fibers plant. Capacities for producing synthetic resins and plastics, caustic soda, varnishes and paints, synthetic dyes, continuous glass fiber, and fiberglass products and semimanufactured items were expanded.

The MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY increased the capacities for producing gas turbines, diesel motors and geneators, AC electric current motors, low-voltage electrical equipment, chemical equipment and spare parts for it, industrial pipeline fittings, metal cutting machine tools, metal processing instruments, roller bearings, and other items.

The TIMBER, WOOD PROCESSING, AND PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY commissioned capacities for the production of lumber, splint-slab sheets, and furniture.

The CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY commissioned capacities for the production of cement, construction bricks, and others.

LIGHT INDUSTRY commissioned enterprises for the production of consumer goods, including the Ilichevsk hosiery factory in Andizhan Oblast and the nonwoven materials factory in Kzyl-Orda, Kazakh SSR; a large number of weaving looms were installed in operational enterprises.

The construction of the main railroad route on the BAYKAL-AMUR RAILROAD MAINLINE was completed ahead of schedule and its entire length was opened to operational train traffic.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SECTORS commissioned capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers, agricultural machinery and spare parts, and machines and equipment for stockraising, feed production, and feed cake manufacture. Capacities for the production of meat, wholemilk products, bakery products, and others were commissioned.

The capacities constructed in agriculture included stockraising premises, mechanized stock units, livestock housing complexes for 6.6 million head of livestock, poultry housing facilities for almost 10 million head of poultry, factories for 4 million laying hens and 71 million head of poultry for slaughter per annum, silage and haylage installations with a capacity of over 22 million cubic meters, elevators, mixed feed enterprises, and other projects. Some 1.4 million hectares of irrigated and drained land were commissioned, 316 million hectares of pastures were supplied with water, and soil improvement work was carried out on an area of 1.4 million hectares of arable fields not requiring drainage.

Total CAPITAL INVESTMENT in the national economy from all sources of finance amounted to over R172 billion. About R30 billion was channeled into the technical retooling and modernization of operational enterprises, this being 5 percent more than last year.

The proportion of incomplete construction work in the annual volume of capital investment was somewhat reduced. Commercial construction output by state construction and installation organizations amounted to over R75 billion. The volume of contractual work increased 3 percent; the entire growth resulted from higher labor productivity.

At the same time, the plan for commissioning fixed capital assets and a number of production capacities was not fulfilled. The necessary concentration of capital investment and material resources on construction sites and projects scheduled for commissioning was not ensured, nor was their systematic commissioning or requisite quality. Many organizations failed to cope with the plan for commercial construction output, the volume of contractual work, labor productivity growth, and the reduction of the prime cost of operations.

VI. Raising the Level of the People's Prosperity

The further increase of the people's prosperity was ensured in 1984.

Three-fourths of national income was used for consumption and, taking into account the expenditure on housing and sociocultural construction, four-fifths of national income was channeled directly into the people's prosperity.

The growth rate of the population's real incomes was accelerated. National education and culture were further developed. The system of educating young people in the country's educational establishments is being improved in line with the basic guidelines for the reform of general educational and vocational schools.

As of 1 September, the wages of primary grade teachers in all types of general educational schools, teachers and leading and other teaching personnel in boarding schools and in children's and infants' homes, and production training foremen and leading personnel in vocational and technical education establishments training skilled cadres for agriculture and the coal industry were increased. The pay of several other categories of workers in national education has also been increased.

The increasing of the salaries of specialists and employees in sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises has been completed in the RSFSR, Belorussia, and Kazakhstan. The procedure and conditions for the payment of wage supplements in respect of continuous service on a given farm and the additional leave benefits previously instituted for tractor and machine operators in the relevant zone have been extended to workers employed in stock raising in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, and the Baltic Republics. Similar measures have also been carried out on kolkhozes.

The increase in the wage rates and salaries of workers and employees in the coal (shale) industry and mine construction industry has been completed.

Measures for labor safety, to improve working conditions, and to enhance the level of labor mechanization have been implemented in all sectors of the national economy.

THE AVERAGE MONTHLY MONEY WAGE OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES in the national economy was R185: THE AVERAGE MONTHLY REMUNERATION OF KOLKHOZ MEMBERS was R145.

The population received PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS totaling R139.5 billion from social consumption funds, which was R4.7 billion more than in 1983. Taking these payments and benefits into account, the wages of workers and employees increased from R254 to R260 a month.

The payment of child benefits to lower income families with an average total monthly income of no more than R75 per family member was introduced in the regions of the Far East and Siberia, the country's northern regions (Karelian and Komi ASSR's and Arkhangelsk and Nurmansk Oblasts) and in Vologda, Novgorod, and Pskov Oblasts.

The conditions for the maintenance of pupils in general educational boarding schools, children's homes, and other similar institutions were improved. Single mothers and families with an average total monthly income of no more than R60 a family member have been relieved of having to pay for keeping their children at boarding schools.

Improved nutritional norms have been introduced for children in preschool institutions, and new scales of payment have been established for the maintenance of children in them, based on income per family member. No payment for the maintenance of children in preschool institutions is levied on parents in whose families the monthly income per family member does not exceed R60. The payment for the maintenance of children in these institutions made by parents having four or more children has been reduced by 50 percent. A 6-hour workday and an annual leave entitlement of 36 workdays have been instituted for nurses engaged in educating children aged 3 years or under, an educators of creche groups in preschool institutions and infants' homes.

State internal loan bonds were redeemed. The stability of money circulation was ensured. Working people increased their DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS by more than R15 billion.

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER in state and cooperative trade reached R316 billion and increased by R12.7 billion in comparison with 1983, in comparable prices. The supply of livestock products and a number of consumer goods to the population in many of the country's regions improved. Nevertheless, the annual plan for retail trade turnover was underfulfilled and the population's growing demand for some foodstuffs and industrial goods was not fully satisfied..

The GROWTH IN SALES OF INDIVIDUAL GOODS in state and cooperative trade is shown by the following figures:

	1984 as percentage of 1983
bread products	101
meat and meat products	107
fish and fish products	104
animal fats	108
vegetable fats	103
margarine products	100
wholemilk products	103
cheese	106
eggs	102
sugar	101
confectionery products	106
tea	109
potatoes	101
vegetables	101
fruit and citrus fruit	103
clothing, underwear, and textiles	104
knitted goods	107
hosiery	108
leather footwear	105
chinaware, earthenware, and glassware	100
soap and synthetic detergents	101
furniture	105
refrigerators and freezers	97
of which refrigerators with a capacity of 200 or more liters	107
washing machines	107
electric vacuum cleaners	110
clocks and watches	106
cameras	100
radio receivers	100
television sets	111
of which color sets	135
tape recorders	112
bicycles and mopeds	101
motorcycles and scooters	98
cars	100

The VOLUME OF CONSUMER SERVICES rendered to the population increased 5.8 percent by comparison with 1983, including an increase of 5.4 percent in rural areas. Despite this, however, the plan was not fulfilled.

A TOTAL AREA OF 113 MILLION SQUARE METERS OF HOUSING, OR 2 MILLION WELL APPOINTED NEW APARTMENTS, WAS CONSTRUCTED with finance from all sources. HOUSING CONDITIONS WERE IMPROVED FOR 10 MILLION PEOPLE.

General educational schools with places for 986,000 pupils, preschool institutions with 578,000 places, hospitals with 61,000 beds, outpatient and polyclinic faciltiies for 124,000 visits a shift, and many other projects were commissioned.

A total area of 35 million square meters of housing and general educational schools with places for 508,000 pupils were constructed in rural areas.

The amenities of population centers were improved. A trolleybus system was opened in Miass. The first stage of the Minsk subway and new sections of several existing subways were commissioned.

The total expenditure on ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND THE RATIONAL USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES (including expenditure on forestry work) reached about R9 billion.

Measures to protect water sources, improve the atmosphere air in cities and industrial centers, protect land resources against water and wind erosion, protect forests against fire, and create nature reserves, continued to be implemented. At the same time, a number of enterprises under individual ministries and departments fail to fulfill the plans for the construction and commissioning of nature conservation projects.

Reforestation work was created out on an area of 2.2 million hectares of forests of state importance. Forest management work was carried out on 47.8 million hectares.

MORE THAN 106 MILLION PEOPLE WERE INVOLVED IN VARIOUS TYPES OF EDUCATION, of whom 44.7 million were at general educational schools, 4.1 million in secondary vocational and technical education establishments, 4.5 million in secondary specialized education establishments, and 5.3 million in VUZes.

Some 4.6 million young men and women received secondary education, 1.2 million of them without interrupting their production work.

Extended-day schools and groups were attended by 12.8 million pupils, which was 3.6 percent more that last year.

Permanent preschool institutions were attended by 16 million children. Seasonal preschool institutions served over 1 million children.

Some 1.1 million were admitted to VUZes and 1.5 million to secondary specialized education establishments, and 1 million or 38 percent of these were admitted to evening or external departments of VUZes and technical colleges.

The number of specialists trained in 1984 was 2.1 million, including 0.9 million with higher education and 1.2 million with secondary specialized education.

During the year the vocational and technical education establishments trained 2.7 million skilled workers and admitted about 3 million students, about 1 million of whom will receive general secondary education in parallel with their vocational training.

Over 7 million people were trained in new vocations actually in the production unit. About 40 million persons underwent training to improve their qualifications.

By the end of last year the country had 158 million people with higher and secondary (complete or incomplete) education. About 90 percent of the employed population had such education.

Some 2.3 billion books and brochures were published in 1984. Readers were served by over 133,000 mass libraries with a stock of 2.1 billion books.

Some 151,000 movie theaters were functioning and audience numbers reached 4 billion over the years.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND ORGANIZED LEISURE FOR THE POPULATION improved. The number of doctors in all specialized fields increased by 32,000 to reach 1,136,000.

The number of places in sanatoriums, boardinghouses, rest homes and centers, and tourist centers increased by 54,000. Some 62 million working people and members of their families underwent treatment and vacationed in these institutions, and over 36 million of them vacationed on tourist itineraries and at tourist centers. More than 200 million people went on excursions.

About 29 million children and adolescents spent the summer in Young Pioneer or school camps or at excursion and tourist centers, or spent that period in resort areas with children's institutions.

Measures to further develop physical culture and sports were implemented.

THE POPULATION of the Soviet Union stood at 276.3 million as of 1 January 1985.

USSR Central Statistical Administration

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON 1984 INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

PM290933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 85 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[V. Sukhachevskiy article: "The Cost of a Percentage Point: Commentary on the USSR Central Statistical Administration Report"]

[Excerpts] The press has published the USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development in 1984.

The plan for the growth of labor productivity was fulfilled by all the industrial ministries except the Ministries of the Petroleum Industry and Mineral Fertilizer Production. In fairness it should be noted that while the enterprises of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production failed to meet targets, they did manage to improve on the previous year's indicator by 3 percent; the oil men did poorer work than in 1983, by the same 3 percent.

IZVESTIYA has already spoken of the problems which arose in the West Siberian oil fields. Here they did not manage to prepare in time for the next stage of operations, failed to ensure backup services, and basically hoped that the oil would gush of its own accord for some time to come. And they left things to take care of themselves. As was only to be expected, the gushers soon stopped flowing, and it was necessary to start extracting the oil. But people at the Main Administration of Petroleum and Gas in the Tyumen Region were not prepared for that.

The main administration was short of more than 100 teams for oil well repairs, and much necessary work on ancillary construction at new deposits had not been done. The sector headquarters, aware of its responsibility for the fall in oil extraction, constantly increased the Tyumen people's plan. This seriously exacerbated an already difficult situation: Each additional 1 million metric tons required the urgent planning of new sites, new equipment and so on. But capital investments, far from increasing in line with the growing plan, actually fell, paradoxical as it may seem.

No doubt the ministry is adopting measures to bring about a radical change for the better in this situation. We will come back to this question when we learn the results of the industry's work in the first quarter of this year. We would like to hope that the oilmen will recover their former glory and once again take the leading positions in the competition for the worthy completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The second sector not to fulfill last year's plans for increasing labor productivity was the Ministry for Mineral Fertilizer Production. But unlike the oil men, the ministry failed to reach the target by only 0.1 percent. Only a slight shortfall. That makes it all the more pitiful, all the more impermissible. Moreover, there were no objective reasons for this situation in the sector. We called N. Dmitriyev, chief specialist at the USSR Gosplan Chemical Industry Department, and asked him to comment on this not very gratifying item in the Central Statistical Administration report.

"Yes, it was only a slight shortfall," Nikolay Petrovich said. "There is no single answer to the question of what caused it. There are enterprises in the sector which did poorer work than others; in some places they increased the number of people. But I have no doubt that this year and on the results of the 5-year plan as a whole the ministry will fulfill the target for increasing labor productivity."

Well, as with the oil men, we will take a look after the first quarter. But let us stress this once again: There must be no losses where and when there are no serious reasons for losses. Particular attention, Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, must be turned to the prompt elimination of existing shortcomings. All forces must be concentrated on coping successfully with the targets for the final year of the 5-year plan and greeting the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

ACADEMICIAN ON PRODUCTIVITY-WAGES RELATIONSHIP

PM271942 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jan 85 p 2

[Doctor of Economic Sciences Ye. Rusanov "Economic Review": "Labor Productivity and Wages"]

[Text] The improvement of labor productivity is now becoming not merely the main, but essentially the sole source of production growth both in industry and the production complex as a whole. But higher productivity increases society's wealth only if it keeps ahead of the increase in wages. This is an economic axiom.

In the main sectors of material production the ratio between them has been by no means optimal of late. Over a period of 8 years (1976-1983) each 1-percent increase in industrial output saw a 0.9-percent increase in wages. There was a time when this ratio looked much better. For example, in the first half of the fifties, wages in industry increased by 0.23 percent for every 1-percent increase in labor productivity; 5 years later the figure was 0.45.

But in the last 5-year plan, the 10th, the wage and output growth rates were almost equal, and in 1982 wages rose nearly one-third faster than labor productivity. Even more alarming is the trend in construction, where the rate of increase in labor productivity lags nearly 25 percent behind that of the increase in wages and in railroad transport, where it is nearly 9 times smaller.

The paramount task, Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out in his article "Meeting the Requirements of Developed Socialism" is to ensure that wages are strictly dependent on the results of labor and its productivity and conditions. The increase in wages must not be allowed to outstrip labor productivity growth. Unfortunately, this is still happening and, as has been noted more than once in party documents, it is having an adverse effect on the economy and the people's well-being.

It is true that some economists and practical workers have considered that nothing special is happening -- that wages should increase in material production at approximately the same rate as productivity. This is a superficial, shortsighted view! Indeed, wages are rising not only in the material production sectors, but also in the nonproductive sphere, where no national income is generated.

It is wrong to suppose that wages growth is excess of the increase in productivity is detrimental only to the state, but benefits the individual worker. It is quite the opposite, in fact: Consumers do not have enough goods and services to match their monetary income and demand is generated that cannot be satisfied. Compare the following figures: Between 1970 and 1983 the wage fund in the national economy increased by 90 percent, while retail trade turnover increased by only 81 percent.

Recently decisive steps have been taken to strictly maintain an acceptable ratio between the growth of labor productivity and that of wages. The present economic experient stipulates that for every 1-percent increases in productivity the wage fund can increase by only 0.35 percent. One year operating under the new system has shown that observance of this rather quite tough ratio has by no means inhibited the growth of the average wage. On the contrary, it has risen more quickly at the enterprises involved in the experiment than in industry as a whole.

As of 1984 industrial ministries, associations, and enterprises were given the following plan ratio: a permissible increase of 0.4 percent in wages for every 1-percent increase in labor productivity. This takes into account bonuses and other payments from the material incentives fund. Clearly, this indicator should come into operation in other sectors of material production.

The correct ratio between output and pay must be maintained at every enterprise, construction project, and association. Leading collectives are not obliged to pay for those who are less than keen to work but who are first in line when the goodies are being handed out.

The growth of the wages of the entire personnel should be made dependent on the increase in labor productivity at the given enterprise. In fact, for a long time there has been a discussion about the slow growth of technical engineering personnel's pay: In the last 8 years, in industry, their average pay has increased by approximately R20 per month, whereas workers' pay has increased by R40 per month; they are now receiving only 10 percent more than workers' average pay. The leveling out of pay levels is by and large a positive process, but is not the material foundation on which an engineer's efficiency increases being undermined?

But there is a solution, and not necessarily through specific budget appropriations. At the moment technical engineers' salaries increase roughly about once a decade, irrespective of the results of enterprises' work. Why not do the following: If labor productivity at a plant increases by 5 percent in a year, increase everyone's pay by 2-2.5 percent. I must emphasize: everyone's. At the moment specialists and employees improve their pay mainly through promotion, but they must be totally committed to increasing labor productivity at their enterprise.

Of course, ensuring the correct ratio between output growth and wages growth at every enterprises is by no means an easy matter. The chief difficulty is that a tougher ratio is not only desirable but must be observed without slowing down the established rate of wage growth. The maintenance of this rate is conceivable only if labor productivity increases faster than before.

There are innumerable reserves in this area, above all the acceleration of technical progress. It is more successful at the moment in basic production, but there are bigger reserves to be tapped in the auxiliary sector. And, incidentally, these reserves are more accessible. Labor mechanization there requires less capital expenditure and it is recouped 4-5 times faster. For example, in machine building, to switch one worker from manual labor to a machine in basic production costs on average R10,000; in the auxiliary sector it costs only R3,000. Some R1 million invested in new equipment in engineering shops saves the labor of 137 people; the same R1 million spent on mechanizing transport and handling operations saves the labor of as many as 476 people.

Technology does not work miracles by itself. If the organization is poor, even the very best equipment and technology will not provide the desired results. But in recent years many enterprises and construction sites have been paying less attention to scientific labor organization. They are losing not minutes, but hours and even days of precious time. Day-long stoppages in industry are amounting to 20 shifts per worker per year. Of course, not all these losses can be eliminated at once, but the bulk of them can be eradicated at little cost, along with many types of stoppages within shifts. And these are considerable at the moment. As selective checks have shown, at a number of enterprises and construction sites these stoppages account for at least 10 percent of the time, that is, around 23 working days a year. When you consider that in one day a working person produces industrial output worth approximately R74, it is easy to calculate the loss. A reduction in losses within the shift by only one-half would enable one to increase labor productivity by 4-5 percent. Remember that this year in industry the planned increase in this indicator is 3.7 percent.

Rational labor organization becomes a constant source of output growth when it is established as a norm. Unfortunately, the norms fall short of the demands and potential of modern production. They nearly always fail to take into account the equipping of production with new machinery and technology and the improvement in cadres' skills. Is it right that after a norm review, the norms are being fulfilled on average by 120-150 percent and even more? Consequently, extra expenditure on wages is not being reinforced by a higher comparative labor productivity growth rate. The review of output norms should promote collectives to improve equipment, technology, and labor organization, but sometimes the opposite occures: What the norms show is the current output rate, sometimes even less than that.

The initiative of working people themselves is of exceedingly great importance when it comes to creating an orderly system of norms and also in the exploitation of all other reserves. Measures aimed at developing their creativity have been adopted, and the conditions exist for accelerating labor productivity growth and ensuring a normal ratio between pay and productivity.